The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,054.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	19	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Coconada	19
,, Colombo	20	,, Madras	23
,, Galle		,, Pondicherry	
,, Negapatam	24	,, Negapatam	24
,, Pondicherry		,, Galle	
,, Madras	27	,, Colombo	27
,, Coconada	29	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Cochin	29
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	,, Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Dickenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

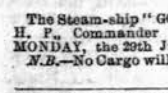
Up.	June.		Down.	June	July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Bussorah	20	4
,, Kurrachee	5	19	,, Fao	20	4
,, Guadur	6	20	,, Bushire	23	7
,, Muscat	9	23	,, Linga	25	9
,, B. Abbas	11	25	,, B. Abbas	27	11
,, Linga	12	26	,, Muscat	29	13
,, Bushire	15	29		July	
,, Fao	16	30	,, Guadur	1	15
		July.	,, Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah.....	17	1	Arrive Bombay......	7	21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th July, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "GEORGE PEABODY," Captain Churchill, which arrived here from London on the 20th instant, are requested to send their Boats and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE,
Agents for Ship *George Peabody*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MIRELLA," Captain Runciman, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Runciman will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Runciman, Ship "Mirella."
Bombay, 17th June 1868.

MESSRS. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to notify, that their STUDIO in Apollo Street will be open daily during the rains for PORTRAITS of every description.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—In terms of the Resolutions passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, held on the 30th May last, and subsequently sanctioned by the High Court on the 5th instant, the FIRST DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of RUPEES SIXTY per SHARE will be made at the Office of the Bank, 30 Meadow Street, on and after TUESDAY next, the 9th instant.

H. G. DUNLOP,
LALSHUNKER BHOORABHOY, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 8th June 1868.

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of
MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING,
AND OTHER ORDERS.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

Now Ready.
GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.
A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Interleaved with plain paper Price.................. Rs. 3 0
Free by post .... Rs. 3 4
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by
Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, Strand, London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.
To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 20th July.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 24th June, 1868.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—WANTED TO HIRE, a well built and well found SAILING VESSEL, of 300 to 400 tons burden, for immediate service as a temporary Light Vessel at the entrance to the Port; Ship finding everything except the Light to be exhibited and Gear belonging thereto.

Tenders are hereby invited, stating the rate of hire per day or month, to be sent in to this Office before noon on THURSDAY the 25th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to furnish reasons for the rejection of any tender.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.
Office of the Master Attendant, Bombay, 23rd June 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).
Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

TO BE LET, the following PROPERTIES, viz.:—

An airy Bungalow (Nepean Lodge) at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by Mr. H. W. G. Lawson.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Street, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Lane, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of the House No. 16, in Apollo Street, Fort.

The Upper Rooms of Dady Building, in Meadow Street, formerly occupied by the Office of Mr. Manisty, Solicitor of the High Court, and now white-washed and thoroughly repaired.

One Godown in Dady Building, in Meadow Street.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. Forbes Street, 12th June 1868.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jenning's Patent Tip up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.
22nd April 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint a Liquidator of the Company in the place of W. F. Stearns, Esq., resigned.

2. To authorize the Liquidators to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of all such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities, and to pass the necessary Extraordinary Resolution in that behalf.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
For Liquidators.
Bombay, 17th June 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUDUMSEY VEERJEE, PITAMBER PUDUMSEY, ASARIA LUDHA, MEGHJEE HAVEN, LADOM PUBBA, PACHOO PUBBA, KESSOWJEE DEWSEY, and RUTTONSI MUDDON, carrying on business under the name, style, and firm of PUDUMSEY VEERJEE and COMPANY; and the said PUDUMSEY VEERJEE also trading in partnership with Sewrag Gungadhur, Khimjee Motti, Luckumdass Hunsray, Ramjee Jaitha, Jumnadass Khooshaldass, Nagindass Jumnadass, and Luckmidass Girdhurdass, under the name, style, and firm of RAMJEE LUCKMIDASS and COMPANY.

UPON reading the Petition of WILLIAM SIM, the sole remaining Trustee of the abovenamed Insolvent, and his affidavit verifying the same, sworn on the 18th day of June instant, and hearing Messrs. DALLAS & Co., Attorneys for the said Trustee of the Estate, I do order that all Creditors of the said Insolvents and of the individual members of their said firm, who have not already done so, on or before the 9th day of July next send in the amount of their Claims with full particulars thereof to the said WILLIAM SIM, at his Office, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be debarred from proving the said Claims and excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets of the joint or separate Estates of the said Insolvents that may be made after the date aforesaid; and I further direct that the order be advertised in the *Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Jami Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar*—Dated this 19th day of June 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.
DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.
Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms—CASH.*

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.
June, 1868.

REFUND OF EXTRA PREMIUM.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSURANTS who have paid EXTRA PREMIUM for active service in Abyssinia are requested to send their Policies to the undersigned for Endorsement and refund of Extra Rate as it has been decided by the Head Office in London that the ordinary Tabular Premium was sufficient for the risk incurred.

By authority,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 27th day of June, instant, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by adding after Section 19 of the said Articles the following Section:—"The Board of Directors shall have full power and authority to buy, sell, take on lease, or lease land or buildings in Bombay for the purposes of the Company; and also to mortgage and pledge all or any of the land, buildings, and property of the Company, or otherwise to raise money for the purposes of the Company in such manner and at such interest as they may deem expedient for the benefit of the Company, or otherwise, as occasion shall require; and also to enter into and execute all such proper Deeds, Covenants, and Assurances under the common seal of the Company as may be necessary for effectuating all or any of the purposes aforesaid."

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
Bombay, 19th June 1868.

A SAVING OF ONE RUPEE IN THREE.

33 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Messrs. ROGERS & Co. beg to call the attention of up-country residents and the public generally to the infinite saving which may be effected by obtaining their requirements at this establishment.

Being anxious to bring the winding up of their business to a speedy close, Messrs. Rogers and Co. have decided on making a further reduction in their prices, and are now prepared to allow a discount of 33 per cent, or 5 annas, off each rupee for ready cash purchases.

The advantages which these terms offer require no comment, as they must be apparent to all.

The subjoined list embraces only a few of the many articles Rogers and Co. have still on hand, but intending purchasers who may favour R. & Co. with a list of their wants will be furnished with a memo. of cost, approximate charges for packing, transit, &c.

O'Connell's Feeding Bottles in double and single boxes, Requisites for the Sick Chamber and Nursery, Fuller's Patent Earth in tins, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Toilet and Violet Powders, Nursery Lamps, Robbs' Biscuits, DeChaissan's Pepsine Wine, Robbs' L'Affecteur, De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, Widow Welch's Pills, Condy's Fluid, Macdougall's Powder, Murray's Specific, Hockin's Seidlitz, Dr. Lazarus's Essence Chiretta, a few copies of Bull's "Maternal Management of Children," Cox's "Companion to Medicine Chest" and "First Help in Accidents," Goa Powder (an infallible cure for Ringworm), Ozonised Water, Maccassar Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Lavendar Water, French Soaps, Petroline Soaps, Candles in 25 lbs. boxes, Toilet Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Clay and Briar Pipes, Cherry Stems, Cigarette Moulds (Paper), and Mouth Pieces, Tobacco Cutters, Ash Trays, Loysell's Coffee Urns, Salter's Balances (28 to 56 lbs.), Volunteer Cups for travelling, Air Tight Tin Boxes, Travelling Baths with cover, lock, and key, Medicine Chests, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Magnets very powerful, Cork Sheeting for Insect Boxes, Glass Paper of sorts, Seltzogenes for making Soda Water, Lozenges of sorts, Perfumery, Shuttlecocks and Battledores, Cricket Bats and Balls, Gun Metal and Steel Quoits.

Portable sets of Amputating Instruments, Surgeon's Pocket Cases, Endescopes, Hydrocele Instruments, Tooth Instruments, Field and Spiral Tourniquets, Caustic Catheters, Stethescopes, Dressing and Curved Scissors, Leg and Arm Splints, Abscess Lancets, Surgeon's Needles, Silver Suture Wire, Ligature Thread, Brass Ear Enemas, Savory and Moore's Eye and Ear Douches, Artificial Eyes, Atropized and Calabarized Gelatine, Crutches, Scale Cord, Pestles and Mortars, Pill Boxes, Graduated Glass Measures, Funnels, &c. &c.

Medicine Chests fitted up on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs. Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of Corks, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of Wholesale Buyers to the following Stores, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

Stoppered and Common Bottles of every description, Æther for Ice Machines, Bridge's Sarsaparilla, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Hockin's Seidlitz, Perfumes by Violet and Lubin, Fancy Soaps in great variety.

A small consignment of Light Breakfast Claret, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

A Banker's Safe, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft., by 2½ft., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A Palanquin Shigram in good order.

Also, two covered light spring Vans, with patent axles, perfectly new, excellent and safe conveyances for goods during the monsoon weather.

Four sets of Harness for the above, never been in use.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

ROGERS & Co.
22, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY becomes due on 1st proximo, at the Office of the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th June 1868.

THE PRINCESS' NOTE.—A superfine cream laid satin Paper, requires folding only once: an Envelope is made expressly for this Paper. 5 quire Packets and 100 Envelopes, Rs. 4-8.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE OFFICIAL NOTE.—BLUE LAID OFFICIAL NOTE PAPER, strongly recommended and admirably adapted to demi-official Correspondence: an Envelope to match. 5 quire Packets and 100 Envelopes, Rs. 3.

CREAM LAID OFFICIAL NOTE, adapted either to demi-official or private Correspondence large 8vo. 5 quire Packets and 100 Envelopes, Rs. 3.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SYKES AND DWYER
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

Views of Bombay, Karlee and Elephanta Caves, Bhore Ghaut, No. 5 Viaduct showing progress of Work since November 1867 to date, Sholapore, Group of Natives, Shipping Elephants for Abyssinia, &c., &c.

Studio open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. for Portraits—earlier by appointment.

Bungalows, Carriages, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken without extra charge.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ ,, Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 ,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 ,, Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 ,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1 ... ... Rs. 20
No. 2 ... ... ,, 28
No. 3 ... ... ,, 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

IN warm weather RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR counteracts the baneful effects of Perspiration, and imports a delightful coolness to the skin. A large supply just received by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LADIES' SMELLING BOTTLES.

	Cash Rs.	as.	Credit Rs.	as.
Plain Corked, filled	1	0	1	4
Plain Stoppered, do.	1	4	1	0
Do. Do. in Morocco case	2	12	3	8
TRIPLE GILT CAPPED SALTS BOTTLES, Elegantly cut, of various colours, Plain Caps	9	0	10	0
Richly engraved Caps	10	8	12	0
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES, Elegantly cut, in various colours, Richly Engraved Caps	9	0	10	0
UNION (DOUBLE) SCENT BOTTLES, Elegantly cut, in various colours, each complete in handsome Morocco case, Plain, Engraved, and Jewelled Caps, from	9	0 to 75	0	

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT constantly on hand.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PURE AERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

Afer attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS, respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore, possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as 'the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed.'

"(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
"Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1	8	2	0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1	8	2	0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to orde* to ensure perfect freshness	3	0	3	8
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt..........	0	14	1	0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE	1	2	1	4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry Syrup
Black Currant do.
Pine Apple do.
Ginger do.
Raspberry do.
Red Currant do.
Lemon do.
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.
} Assorted per doz. Rs. 15. } 1 4 to 1 8

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver-stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a hair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—From date and until further Notice the PRICE of ICE will be ONE AND ONE QUARTER ANNAS PER POUND from Fort and the Byculla Depot. A discount of 20 per cent. for wastage will be made to all up-country Constituents. All Communications should be addressed to TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, Fort, Bombay, and all orders and drafts made payable to

19th June 1868. B. F. FIELD, Jr.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—As the business hitherto carried on by us at No. 12 Meadow Street, Bombay, is now being wound up, all Creditors of the Firm and all Debtors thereto are requested to forward their Claims, accompanied by Vouchers, and pay their Debts respectively to Mr. THOMAS RANDALL, at his Office, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days herefrom.

WALTER & Co.
Bombay, 18th June 1868.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that on and after WEDNESDAY the 24th June, instant, a DIVIDEND, at and after the rate of EIGHT per CENT. per ANNUM, for the year ending 31st December 1867, will be payable to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Bombay Register.

By order of the Directors,
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager.
Bombay, 20th June 1868.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND DIVIDEND of TWO ANNAS in the RUPEE upon the amount of Claims allowed by the High Court, except Claims due to Contributories who have not paid their Calls, will be payable on and after the 27th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 daily, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 6 Rampart Row.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.
Bombay, 20th June 1868.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(In Liquidation.)
યુનીનાઇટેડ મરકનટાએલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).
युनैटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3 Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY the 1st July 1868, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of appointing an Inspector or Inspectors in conformity with Article 10 of Section XCV. of Act No. XIX. of 1857, and to fix his or their remuneration if necessary.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Liquidators.
Bombay, 22nd June 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET to be erected in BHOLESHWUR.

Drawings and Specification of the proposed work may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where printed Forms of Tender and Bills of Quantities may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 1st day of July 1868 addressed to

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer Municipality.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, June, 1868.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 48th Section, the word 'convene' must "be taken as equivalent to give notice of and consequently "a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from "the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice "should be reasonable, and considering that the object of "fixing that time at three months would be to give every "registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his "vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three "months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give "the opportunity of communicating with absent Share-"holders and obtaining their proxies."

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, at noon for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.
Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, on the close of the proceedings of the Extraordinary General Meeting, called at noon, on that date for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April 1868, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors.
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.
Calcutta, No. 6, Bankshall Street, 19th May 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (on an early date) unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Store-yard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators
Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—With reference to the Advertisement which appeared in the public papers this morning, inserted by the Managers of the Government Ice House regarding their failure to meet the demand for Ice, and as the same is likely to mislead the public generally, I desire to correct a few of the erroneous statements made by them.

The first is to the effect that their failure to supply Ice is attributable to a five months' ordinary Ice demand being brought to bear on them in the short space of six weeks. The consumption of Ice during the six weeks alluded to—viz., from the 1st May up to the middle of June instant—was not unusually large, and I supplied at least one-third of it. And to show how prepared the Managers of the Government Ice House were to meet this demand, since the renewal of their lease, I may mention that they have received only *two cargoes of Ice*, whilst I have disposed of *four cargoes* during the same length of time, and am now selling from the fifth, and have still another cargo on the way, 54 days out from Boston.

The second is that the Managers complain that they were obliged to sell to all comers, while they inserted daily an advertisement in the public papers up to the 19th instant actually soliciting the patronage of all "Ice Consumers," setting forth "that the Lessees had bound themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice."

And the third is that readers of the last paragraph of the said advertisement may be mislead as to the "temporary inconvenience" to which "all concerned" may be put, as at the latest dates by Overland Mail (15th May) from America the ship "Eddystone" was not even loaded. I may also mention a fact, that since the Government Ice House has been in existence, now twenty-five months and eight days, they have been out of stock seven months and twenty-two days.

It is undoubtedly fresh in the memory of the public that my firm lost possession of the Ice House property through the loss, at sea, of the ship "Eagle Wing," and through no carelessness on their part—and also that the same was a serious loss to them as they had largely contributed towards the building of the said Government Ice House.

23rd June 1868. B. F. FIELD, Junr.

NOTICES.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
CHEMISTS;
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which, from their connection with the leading London Houses, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DOMESTIC INVALID APPLIANCES.

Ætnas.	Feeding Bottles.	Nursery Lamps.
Air Cushions.	Flesh Brushes.	Oiled Silk.
Bandages.	Flesh Gloves.	Plasters.
Bed Pans.	Fullers Earth.	Powder and Puffs.
Belts.	Hot Water Bottles	Sponge.
Breast Pumps.	Inhalers.	Spongio Piline.
Elastic Bandages.	Lint.	Smelling Salts.
Enemas.	Medicine Measures.	Thermometers.
Do. for-self-use.	Medical Spoons.	Vaporisers,
Eye Baths.	Nipple Shields.	Waterproof Sheeting.

and an extensive stock of other sundries.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infants' and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

Arrowroots.	Liebig's Infants' Food.
Barleys, Pearl and Prepared.	Maccaroni.
	Maizena.
Cocoa.	Milk, Condensed.
Corn Flour.	Oatmeal, Scotch.
Gelatine.	Pancreatine Preparations.
Groats.	Revalenta.
Hard's Food.	Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Hassall's Flour of Meat.	
Isinglass.	Sago, Finest Pearl.
Jellies, Calves Foot, &c.	Tapioca, Picked.
Liebig's Extract of Meat.	Vermicelli.

MEDICINE CHESTS
in
Leather, Mahogany, Oak and Japanned Tin.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *travellers* and *up country residents*,—suitable for *Individual, Family*, or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(*The only House in the Presidency.*)

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES AND PERFUMERY.

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
Cataract, Concave, Convex, Coloured, Railway, Mounted in Gold or Steel;
A LARGE ASSORTMENT; WARRANTED REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
by Coxeter, Maw and Son, and others.

Abdominal Belts.	Knives, Amputating.
Amputating Instruments.	Lancets, Abscess.
Arm Slings.	Lancets, Bleeding.
Artery Forceps.	Lancets, Gum.
Auriscopes.	Midwifery Instruments.
Bougies, Silver.	Needles, Seton and others.
Bougies, Wax.	Pessaries.
Bullet Extractors.	Post mortem Instruments.
Bullet Forceps.	Probes.
Caustic Holders, Ivory.	Sounds, Silver and Steel.
Caustic Holders, Silver.	Specula, Anal.
Caustic Holders, Vulcanite.	Specula, Ear.
Catheters, Gum Elastic.	Specula, Eye.
Catheters, Silver.	Specula, Vaginal.
Cupping Instruments, complete cases.	Sphymographs, Mawry's.
	Splints.
Cupping Glasses.	Sponge Tents.
Dilators, Holts.	Sponges, Sanitary.
Ear Douches.	Stethoscopes.
Ear Trumpets.	Suspensory Bandages.
Ear Vibrators, Solomon's.	Syringes, Elastic.
Enema Apparatus, Coxeters.	Syringes, Glass.
,, ,, Irrigateur.	Syringes, Vulcanite.
,, ,, Dr. Kennedy's.	Test Tubes, and Racks.
,, ,, Matthews'.	Tongue Depressors.
,, ,, Read's.	Tourniquets.
,, and Stomach Pump Apparatus.	Trocars.
	Trusses, Coles'.
,, ,, Veterinary.	Trusses, Ordinary.
Eyes, Artificial Human.	Trusses, Salmon and Ody's.
Eye Douches.	Trusses, White's Mocmain.
Eye Syringes, Anel's.	Urinometers.
Forceps.	Urinals, Glass.
Hydrocele Instruments in cases.	Urinals, Gutta Percha.
	Urinals, India Rubber.
Hypodermic Injectors.	Urinals, Metal.
Inhalers, various.	Vaccine Points.
Knives, Abscess.	&c. &c. &c.

POCKET CASES OF INSTRUMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
ARE
SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for
BISHOP'S CITRATE of MAGNESIA,
the original and best preparation.
BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS
valuable in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and concomitant disorders.
BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA,
acknowledged by high authorities to be superior to all other preparations of the kind.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
in high esteem for thirty years past as an antacid, corrective, and mild aperient, for Children and Invalids.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT
(Extractum Carnis, Liebig)
Manufactured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT COMPANY

The ONLY preparation AUTHORISED to be called by the above name, by the inventor, BARON LIEBIG. whose certificate is on every bottle.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palate, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

CAUTION!

The Public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

MACDOUGAL'S PATENT
CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS,
Supplied by order to every Ship in
HER MAJESTY'S NAVY
and extensively and increasingly used by the authorities of
HOSPITALS, JAILS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS
of every description.
SAVORY & MOORE'S
DATURA TATULA,
An invaluable remedy for Asthma and Bronchial affections.
ETHERODYNE,
Safe and efficacious as a Diaphoretic Antispasmodic and Sedative.
JEREMIE'S SEDATIVE,
highly recommended by the Faculty.
SAVORY & MOORE'S
LIEBIG'S FOOD
for Infants and Children,
the best of all the preparations sold under this name.
PANCREATINE PREPARATIONS
for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil.
The effect of these preparations is most remarkable.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

PAINTS AND OILS.

	Cash with order	Credit.
Genuine White Lead in 28 lb. tins, per tin	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 8-8
do. do. do. ,, 56 lb. do. ,,	,, 14-0	,, 16-0
Finest Red Lead in 56 lb. tins at per tin ,,	,, 11-0	,, 13-0
do. Black Paint in 7 lb. tins do. ,,	,, 2-0	,, 2-8
do. Patent Dryers do. do. ,,	,, 2-0	,, 2-8
Best English Boiled Oil in 5 Gal. Drums per Gal. ,,	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Do. do. Raw Linseed Oil per Gallon ,,	2.12	,, 3-4
Do. Rectified Spt. Turpentine in 5 Gallon Drums, per Gallon ,,	3-8	,, 4-0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICES.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE PATENT GAZOGENE, or DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS, for the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures. SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.

The Improved Double Patent Gazogene is made to hold Six Bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is only Four Annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of Eight Annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

By this Apparatus the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated Mineral Waters can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved Gazogene of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size.
Rs. 20. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders } All enclosed
Twelve White-papered Powders } one hermetically sealed
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders } Tin Box,
Rs. Three per Box, net Cash.

N. B.—The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 Bottles of Carbonated Water, or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

Full instructions for working the Gazogene supplied gratis to purchasers.

SHEFFIELD TOOLS.—Gentlemen's Tool Chests of Oak Wood, polished, and strongly made, with lock and key, containing Sheffield Tools of best cast Steel, and warranted edge, as follows:—

No. 8.
25 inches long, by 1 foot 1 inch wide, 1 foot 1½ inches deep. Price Rs. 75.

CONTENTS.

Three Saws,	Two Spokeshaves,
Axe,	Square,
Two Hammers,	Claw Wrench,
Mallet,	Two Pairs Pliers,
Rule,	Compasses,
Pincers,	Lock Saw,
Six Gimlets,	Smooth Plane,
Six Brad Awls,	Jack Plane,
Six Chisels,	Three Guages,
Four Gouges,	Glue Pot and Brush,
Four Files,	Drawing Knife,
Oil Stone,	Cutting Punch,
Marking Awl,	Scraper,
Three Punches,	Bevil,
Three Turnscrews,	Chalk Line Reel,
Bed Key,	Screws, Nails,
Hand Vice,	&c., &c.

No. 6.
1 foot 10 inches long, by one foot wide, and 10 inches deep. Price Rs. 55.

CONTENTS.

Two Saws,	Four Files,
Axe,	Oil Stone,
Two Hammers,	Marking Awl,
Mallet,	Two Punches,
Rule,	Three Turnscrews,
Pincers,	Two Spokeshaves,
Six Gimlets,	Square,
Six Brad Awls,	Claw Wrench,
Six Chisels,	Pliers,
Four Gouges,	Compasses,
Lock Saw,	Drawing Knife,
Smooth Plane,	Cutting Punch,
Jack Plane,	Scraper,
Marking Guage,	Bevil,
Glue Pot and Brush,	Screws, Nails, &c., &c.

Remark.—No. 6 is similar in form to No. 8, but with *one drawer only*

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

VALUABLE MEDICAL WORKS FOR SALE.
☞ TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH PAYMENT.

	Rs.	
On Vaccination; its value and alleged dangers. A prize essay. By E. Ballard, M.D., (1868) ......Rs.	9	0
Vaccination: its tested effects on health, mortality, and population. An Essay by C. T. Pearce, M.D. (1868)..	3	12
Lectures on the theory and practice of the Ophthalmoscope. By H. Wilson, F.R.C.S. (1868)	4	8
Thomson's Conspectus, adapted to the British Pharmacopœia. By E.L. Birkett, M.D. (1868)	4	8
Visceral and Hereditary Syphilis, with special reference to measures of public hygiene. By Dr. T. Oppert, M.R.C.P.L. (1868)..........................	3	12
A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women. By T. G. Thomas, M.D., New York (1868).........	15	0
The Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment, of Diseases of Women, including the diagnosis of pregnancy. By G. Hewitt, M.D. 2nd Edn. (1868)	18	0
The Morbid States of the Stomach and Duodenum, and their relations to the diseases of other organs. By S. Fenwick, M.D. (1868)	9	0
Researches in Obstetrics. By J. M. Duncan, M.D. (1868)..	13	8
On Diseases of the Chest: being contributions to their clinical history, pathology, and treatment. Part I. Diseases of the Lungs. Part II. Diseases of the Heart, and Thoracic Aneurism. By A.T.H. Waters, M.D. (1868)	9	8
The Natural and Morbid Changes of the Human Eye, and their treatment. 2 vols., text and plates. By C. Bader, Guy's Hospital (1868)..............	30	0
On the Pathology and Treatment of Albuminuria. By W. H. Dickinson, M.D. (1868)	10	8
Lectures on the progress of Anatomy and Surgery during the present century. By Sir W. Fergusson, Bart. (1867).............................	8	0
Egypt and the Nile considered as a winter resort for Pulmonary and other invalids. By D. J. Patterson (1867)..	2	4
Stone in the Bladder: with special reference to its prevention, early symptoms, and treatment in lithotrity. By W. J. Coulson, F.R.C.S. (1868)...	4	8
Review of the History of Medicine. 2 vols. By Dr. T. A. Wise (1867)................................	12	0
Hand book of Physiology. By Dr. W. S. Kirkes. 6th Edn., edited by W. R. Baker, F.R.C.S. (1867)	8	0
The Practice of Medicine. By Dr. T. H. Tanner. 5th Edn. (1865)	15	12
A System of Medicine. Edited by Dr. J. R. Reynolds. Vol. I. General Diseases. (1866)	18	12
Ditto ditto Vol. II. Local Diseases. (1868).	18	12
Clinical Notes on Uterine Surgery, with special reference to the management of the Sterile condition. By J. M. Sims, A.B., M.D. (1866)............	15	12
An Exposition of the Signs and Symptoms of Pregnancy: with some other papers on subjects connected with Midwifery. By Dr. W. F. Montgomery. 2nd Edn. (1856).........................	15	12
Hand-book of Skin Diseases for students and practitioners. By Dr. T. Hillier. (1865)	5	12
Gunshot Wounds and other injuries of nerves. By Drs. Mitchell, Morehouse, and Keen, U.S. Army. (1864)..	4	8
A Treatise on Fever. By R. D. Lyons, K.C.C. 2nd Edn. (1864)	5	0
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Hilton on the influence of mechanical and physiological rest in treatment of accidents and surgical diseases, and the diagnostic value of pain. (1863).	12	0
Body and Mind; the nervous system and its derangements. By G. Y. Hunter, Bo. Army. 2nd Edn. (1867)..	2	12
Clinical Observations on Diseases of the Heart and Thoracic Aorta. By Dr. P. Blackiston. (1865)...	5	0
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Squires's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia. 3rd Edn. (1866)	6	8
Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 2nd Edn. (1866)....................................	8	0
Odling's Practical Chemistry for medical students. (1865)..	5	12
Parkes's Manual of Practical Hygiene. 2nd Edn. (1866)..	12	[illegible]
Army Hygiene. By Dr. C. A. Gordon, Bengal Army. (1866)..	[illegible]	
Clinical Surgery in India. By Dr. J. Fayrer, Bengal Army. (1866)	[illegible]	
Dictionary of Medical Terminology, Dental Surgery and the collateral sciences. By Dr. C. A. Harris, D.D.S., 3rd Edn., by Dr. F. J. S. Gorgas, D... (1867)..	[illegible]	
Dr. Davy on some of the more important ... of the Army, with contributions to ... (1862)..	[illegible]	
Dr. T. Thomson on Pulmonary Con...	[illegible]	
Dr. C. West on Ulceration of the O...	[illegible]	
Smith (H.) on Stricture of the Ur...	[illegible]	
Dr S. D. Bird on Australian Cli... ary Consumption. (1863)........	[illegible]	
Dr. P. Broca on Hybridity ... (1864)..	[illegible]	
Dr. B. W. Richardson on ... (1857)..	[illegible]	
Dr. F. H. Hamilton on ...	[illegible]	

Bombay, 28th May, 18..

[COMMER]CIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay..	125 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	20 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	10 per share
800,000	290	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	5½ per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d' Escompte d' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	16 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p.ct	National Bank of India	131
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	......	Royal Bank of India	84 per share
	200	250	......	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	535 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	765 to 770 p. s.
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do..	165 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	......	Frere Land Co. ..	120 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	760 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning ..	750
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...	1165 to 1670

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500		Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr share
380,000	2,500	2,500	 26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	400 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500		Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	......	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	85 per share
	,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	99¼ to 99⅜
Do.	30 days' sight..	98⅞
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
China..	60 days' sight...	214

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	.. ..	6 per cen
Mercantile Bills..		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s ,, ,, 1835-36		94
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43		
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55		
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	... ..	109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-54..	..	107
Five and half per cent.	...	113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan...	... .	114¼

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas..	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 24TH JUNE.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee } Akote.. }	New	230 to 235
Broach...		230 to 232
Dhollera.. } Bhownuggur }		240 to 245
Veeravul..		210 to 220
Vingorla..		230 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned		240 to 245
Khandeish. } Barsee }		225 to 228
Ready Sales ...		475 Candies.
For delivery ...		,,

Market firm.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, JUNE 18.

Government Securities.—The transactions in 4 per cents were, for insignificant amounts, at Rs. 5-0 and 4-14 discount, and small pieces at Rs. 4-12. In 5 per cents of 1856-57, a large amount, and several small sums, were bought, by different parties, at Rs. 10-0 premium. Only small pieces of 5½ per cents sold at Rs. 15-0 and 15-2 premium.

Municipal 6 per cent. Debentures changed hands at Rs. 6-0 premium.

Several transactions took place in National Bank shares at Rs. 131.

People's Bank shares sold at Rs. 30 and 32.

Purchases of Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares were made at Rs. 202½, 205, and 208.

Two sales of 11 and 2 India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares, during the week, were reported at Rs. 500 each.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were bought, for an order, yesterday, but the price did not transpire.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

Knight, Major, Staff, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Edwards, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Beville, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Pottinger, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Hand, Captain, Director Highlanders, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Gaselee, Ensign, Staff Officer to Director of Highlanders, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Bainbridge, Captain, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Currie, Deputy Inspector General, Medical, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Reamsbottom, Lieutenant, Transport Train, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Rennick, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Roome, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Strutt, Captain, 3rd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Tyrrell, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Porteous, Ensign, 3rd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Regiment N. I., on duty from Abyssinia.
Cook, Surgeon, General Duty, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Martin, Staff Surgeon, B. Medical Service, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Caldecott, Lieutenant, R. H. A., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Young, Captain Staff Corps, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Merewether, Brigadier General, Staff Corps, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Kennedy, Colonel, R. E., on duty, from Poona.
Petrie, Colonel, R. A., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Edwards, Captain, 8th Madras Light Cavalry, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Arnott, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 24.

Blowers, Lieutenant, Malwa Bheel Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Moore, Captain, 3rd L. C., on duty, to Poona.
Simpson, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd L. C., on duty, to Poona.
Graves, Colonel, 3rd L. C., on duty, to Poona.
Waterhouse, Lieutenant, 12th B. C., on duty, to Malligaum.
Jameson, Assistant Surgeon, 12th B. C., on duty, to Malligaum

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—24TH JUNE.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London...	£2 0s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
,, Liverpool....	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	£1 0s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	....	£4 10s. 0d.
To China ...	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius ...	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 24	Wideawake ...	Nacoda ...	Annesley Bay.
	Zenobia ...	Hutchins ...	Annesley Bay.
	Norna (s) ...	Barlow ...	Annesley Bay.
	Arabia (s) ...	Ballantine ..	Annesley Bay.
	India (s) ...	Templeton ..	Annesley Bay.

The ship *Aurelia*, to Hongkong, began to load yesterday.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also [equal]ly valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the [ever] increasing number of Native Railway passengers [on the t]wo trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, [tra]der, (seeing that they have the privilege of addressing them in their own language) Advertisers would find the [circulati]on of their announcements at Railway Stations a [most valuable m]eans of extending their business.

[Terms], according to the taste of Advertisers, may be [had at] the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

[Advertis]ers can select the Stations, on either line, at [which they] wish their Placards posted, and may advertise [for any per]iod that may be agreed on. The charges have [been fixed o]n an extremely moderate scale to encourage [merchants t]o make a liberal use of the new means now [offered of] making announcements known to the public. [Terms o]f Advertising may be learned on application to [the Manag]er, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

[Bombay G]azette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a COPPER PLATE ENGRAVER. Apply to Manager *Gazette* Press.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and of the Estate of ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

NOTICE.—Creditors whose Claims have been admitted will receive a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND of ELEVEN-SIXTEENTHS per CENT (11/16th per cent) on application at the Offices of the Trustees, No. 6 Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 26th and 27th instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

G. R. WILSON, F. A. SPENCER, } Trustees.

Bombay, 24th June 1868.

MESSRS. HEERALALL & Co.—AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On SATURDAY, the 4th day of July 1868, at 4 P. M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of AYEESHA BEBEE alias BHEKOO BEBEE, daughter of late Furcodeen Sallaba,—all that piece or parcel of LAND or GOVERNMENT GROUND, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, or being at the New Town in the New Cazee Street on the west side, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 896, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, containing by admeasurement 155 8-9 square yards, or 14 feet breadth and 60 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the New Cazee Street, on the north by the range of Shamjee and Khimjee Keekajee, and on the south by the house of Ahmed Saheb bin Meya Ghullay. For further particulars apply to Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., at their Office, No. 6, Rampart Row.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE.—As regards the statement published by Tudor Co.'s Agent in this morning's papers, the Managers of the Government Ice House merely wish to correct an impression that might gain credence, unless contradicted, as regards the length of time that this Ice House has been leased, and the number of months it has been out of Ice.

Under the present lease, this Ice House has only been carried on since arrival of Ship "Frederic Tudor," last December. Any of the Ice Consumers can satisfy themselves upon this point, by reference to R. V. Hearn, Esq., Government Solicitor.

If peradventure a space of, say, three or four years had elapsed from time of expiring of old lease, until a new lease was effected, it might be said, with just as much propriety, that Government Ice House had been in existence such a length of time (this three or four years inclusive) and had been out of Ice such a length of time, including the three or four years which had elapsed from time of expiring of old lease until a new lease was made.

As regards the latter clause of the remarks of Tudor Co.'s Agent, in reference to their losing the Ice House, doubtless Government and the Ice Committee considered that they had good and sufficient reasons for pursuing a course, which must have been far from agreeable to all concerned. In conclusion, the Managers of the Government Ice House beg to reiterate every statement made in their Card published on the 23rd instant, and trust their Constituents (a large and most respectable portion of the community in Bombay and at the Out-stations) will join them in their efforts to obtain a clause in their lease which will effectually prevent Tudor Co. from gaining a monopoly in Bombay again, which is their sole object at present. As regards the course the Tudor Co. would adopt if such a monopoly was gained, the Managers of Government Ice House have only to point to a year ago, last April, when Tudor Co. put the price to 4 annas per 1½ lb., and only abated same when they found Government Ice House lease was renewed, and that their first ship ("Frederic Tudor") was near at hand.

Probably the "Eddystone" being on the way may restrain the Tudor Co. from putting the price higher than at present. It must be very plain, however, to the Ice Consumers that the Tudor Co., although they have done so much (according to the assertion of their Agent) still require a little wholesome check.

Government Ice House, No. 2 Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th June 1868.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY,
General Importers of
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

METAL CASED CLARIONETS.

These Instruments are specially manufactured for the use of Military Bands in India, being one Wood Tube inside another of light metal, thereby giving the soft sweet tone of the Wood Clarionet without the risk of splitting, so common to Wood Instruments in this country.

These Clarionets have the full number of keys mounted on French pillars and fittings complete in a brass bound Oak Case; the prices are only a small per centage in advance of the Wood Clarionet.

	Rs.
E FLAT AND F FLUTES.	
Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys. 30 and	25
PICCOLOS IN D, E FLAT, AND F.	
Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys...........	10
All of the above with Tuning Slide and Screw Cork.	
FIFES IN B FLAT, OR C.	
Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys, and Mountings, Tuning Slide........................	18
BRASS INSTRUMENTS.	
CORNOPEONS—The finest now in use are those by Courtois, the celebrated maker of all the principal Band Instruments in the world. A large stock of Instruments, by this celebrated maker, always kept in stock; price of Brass Cornet, with the improved water key, in case complete........................	125
A fine collection of ordinary Cornets, of strong manufacture, powerful in tone, and remarkably easy to sound, ranging in prices from Rs. 50 to 100 each Cash.	
CORNET-A-PISTONS, in E flat, the smallest Cornet that can be manufactured, stands in this Key, and is used for leading the Band, more especially in Brass Bands; the tone is rich and easily produced, particularly in the high notes, each..................	85
CORNOPEONS, highly finished, of the best possible construction, treble plated by the Electro process; very rich tone, suitable for Solo or Drawing Room Instruments, complete in cases from................	125
TRUMPETS.—In F. Long Bell, 3 Pistons and Crooks.	120
Trumpet in F. short model, 3 Pistons and Crooks.....	100
Trumpet (Regulation)........................	30
Bugles of the new regulation pattern, each with cord and tassel complete........................	23
CHROMATIC ATTACHMENTS, for converting the above Bugle into good and efficient Band Instruments; any ordinary bugler may render essential service in the full Band with one of these Instruments, they can be played in perfect tune and in the most difficult music, each........................	28
Bugles, small rifle........................	25
Do., large ordinary pattern........................	30
FRENCH HORNS,—with 3 Pistons and 10 Crooks, strongly fitted up in Black Boxes, with Mouthpieces, Desk, &c., complete........................	150
BARITONES;—SAX HORNS AND TENORS.—Baritone Chromatic Horn in B flat, with 3 Pistons, sometimes called "Alt-Horn," and is in the same pitch as Tenor Trombone in B flat	135
Baritone Tuba (or Alt-Horn) in B flat with 3 Pistons. This Instrument is universally used in Military Bands........................	130
Baritone Tuba in C, 3 Pistons, with B flat slide Bell upwards; suitable for Cavalry Regiments	130
TENORS.—Chromatic Horn in F and E flat, with 3 Pistons. This instrument takes the place of the French Horn for Brass Bands, and has a tone similar to that instrument. Sometimes called "Alt Horn"	120
Tenor Chromatic Horn in E flat and D flat with 3 Pistons. Sometimes called "Alt Horn"................	130
Sax Horn (Tenor) in F and E flat	120
Baritone, also termed Clavicord and Tenor Horn, in B flat or C	130
Alt-Horn in F, E flat, or D flat........................	125
BASSES—Euphonium in C and B flat, with 4 Pistons. This instrument is most essential for rapid passages, and takes the place of the Solo Ophecleide, both in Military and other Bands. The same as performed on by Signor Luigi of Her Majesty's Theatre and Mr. Laurent's celebrated Quadrille Orchestra.........	150
Bass Tuba in C and B flat. The same quality of tone and capabilities as above, but more suitable for Bass subordinate parts........................	140
Bass or Euphonium, in C and B flat or B only, 4 Pistons	140
CIRCULAR BOMBARDONS.—This newly invented Bass Instrument will be found a great acquisition to a Band; its tone being very deep and full; its peculiar shape rendering it very easy to blow as the tone is produced from an uninterrupted Circular Coil of Tubing; it has three pistons, and stands in the Key of F and E flat	200
BASSOONS of the best manufacture with the full complement of Keys, each........................	150
SAXOPHONE (Bass), Brass, with 20 Keys, mouthpiece, in case	200
NOTE.—This Instrument can take the Bassoon parts in a Band, and can be readily played upon by a Clarionette Player.	
OPHECLEIDES.—With 11 Keys, same as played by Mr. Hughes, principal Ophecleide in Mons. Jullien's Orchestra. The instrument is considered to be the most perfect ever made........................	140
BASS TROMBONES.—(Bell forward in G and F with 3 Pistons.) This instrument has all the advantages and is the same in form as the slide Trombone, but with greater facility of execution........................	140
Bass Slide Trombone in G and F........................	80
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Byculla Club, 24th June 1868.

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PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
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Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
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Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay.
Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
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Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.' steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, June the 30th at 2 P.M.; the After-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 26th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
OVERLAND MAIL, ..	June 30th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius			
China Mail	June 26th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.	July 10th.	,,	,,
Cape of Good Hope	,,	,,	,,
Natal	,,	,,	,,
Reunion	,,	,,	,,
St. Helena	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast & Calcutta..	1st & 15th.	,,	,,
Kurrachee	..12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia:—

Tuesday....June	30	Tuesday....Sept.	29
,, ...July	7	,, ...October	6
,, ... ,,	14	,, ... ,,	13
,, ... ,,	21	,, ... ,,	20
,, ... ,,	24	Saturday.... ,,	31
,, ...August	4	,, ...Nov.	7
,, ... ,,	11	,, ... ,,	14
,, ... ,,	18	,, ... ,,	21
,, ... ,,	25	,, ... ,,	28
Tuesday....Sept.	1	,, ...Dec.	5
,, ... ,,	8	,, ... ,,	12
,, ... ,,	15	,, ... ,,	19
,, ... ,,	22	,, ... ,,	26

CHINA MAILS.

June	26	October	2
July	10	,,	16
,,	24	,,	30
August	7	November	13
,,	21	,,	27
September	4	December	11
September	18	,,	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

July	10	October	30
August	7	November	27
September	4	December	25
October	2		

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails are forwarded with Australian Mails to Galle.

IN consequence of the alterations in the departure of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 8th and 15th June 1868, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency. ...	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concern, *i. e.* for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry.	6 A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1868.

IN Rajah Sir James Brooke, whose death the telegraphic wire announced to us on Saturday, a typical Englishman has passed away—if we can speak of typical Englishmen in these degenerate days of Eyre persecutions, when the breed of strong men is being nearly hunted out of the British dominions. Rajah Brooke has known persecution in his day—most strong men have to encounter it,—but he was not made of the stuff to bow before fanatical philanthropy—few strong men are,—and unlike General Eyre he was pretty much beyond its reach. It was his evil fortune—for the only Governors who are fashionable with English people now are the ciphers who do not govern—to accept office under the British Government as Consul at Borneo and Governor of Labuan, the latter a small island off the coast of Borneo which had been seized by Britain under his recommendation as a depot for victualling British ships of war between Hongkong and Singapore; but he tossed these offices in the face of the British Government, when Exeter Hall and philanthropy found they could not bend the strong man into their sanctimonious methods of governing, and declared, "I am no tame lion to be cowed by a "pack of hounds . . . . What do some "gentlemen expect? They particularly desire "to suppress piracy. Do they really imagine "that piracy is to be suppressed by argument "and *preaching*?" Rajah Brooke thought that piracy was to be suppressed by cannon, not by missionaries, and he used the former, which in the hands of a strong wise man, as Rajah Brooke was, has a sort of gospel message of its own and preaches peace in the only effectual way to savage men. However, fifteen years ago or upwards, his opponents were powerful enough to get a Royal Commission appointed to enquire into his proceedings; but Rajah Brooke, probably indifferent to the Commission, the report of which we have never seen, left Borneo and Labuan (after the suppression of piracy was virtually accomplished) to be governed by such men as would suit the squeamish sentimentality of England; and confined his energies to his own little kingdom of Sarawak which he had built up for three hundred miles along the north-west coast of Borneo, and over which Britain had not a vestige of control. Exeter Hall might mumble in vain, if it pleased, about his doings in Sarawak. We believe he offended it mightily. It was sending missionaries of the ordinary unctuous type to his principality, when Mr. Brooke promptly declared that such men would *not* be permitted to come to Sarawak. He did not want zealots, and intolerants, and enthusiasts "who begin their task "of tuition by a torrent of abuse against all "that their pupils hold sacred," but men who would "labour to convert the natives with "charity." And in Sarawak Mr. Brooke was King, and might defy Exeter Hall, as he did defy it, with impunity. There was no power on earth that could question him for his doings in Sarawak. The territory was his. It was a kingdom won by his own adventurous valour, held by his own energy, based on the love of the savage peoples he ruled—"our great Rajah" the savages called him in their pride—and brought by his sagacious enterprise, within the pale of the commerce of the world. By and bye, when Exeter Hall-ism on the one hand shall have lost hold of the sentiments of the unthinking but well meaning masses of the English nation, and when the political philosophy of John Stuart Mill on the other shall have lost some of its present pernicious influence, Rajah Brooke will be honoured and loved by his countrymen as an Englishman of really heroic mould; as in fact a type of that better class of Englishmen which seem to have died away with the rise of the money-worshipping middle classes, and which, let us hope, we shall see again when the reign of the sturdier democracy has fully set in.

Within a few months of thirty years ago Mr. Brooke, then thirty-five years of age, set sail from England for Singapore in his own yacht manned by twenty carefully chosen and well trained men. He carried with him six six-pounders and a supply of small arms. His father had made his fortune in the service of the East India Company; he himself had also been in the Company's service, but having gone on furlough to England he was shipwrecked during his return voyage, and having by this accident been detained beyond the limits of his furlough he resigned the service, and set out for China. On his way through the Indian Archipelago, his sympathies seem to have been roused by the condition in which the islands then were, and the first glimmering resolve was formed to revisit them, investigate their resources, and see if nothing could be done for their regeneration. It was to carry out this resolve some years afterwards—at the end of 1838—that the little yacht with the twenty picked men left England. After a short sojourn in Singapore in June of the following year he sailed for the province of Sarawak in Borneo, but it was then in rebellion, and after cruising about the Archipelago for a year studying the natural history and resources of the islands he was on the point of returning to England when he dropped anchor in 1840, a second time, before Sarawak. The rebellion had not been suppressed and the Rajah solicited his aid, and offered to surrender to him the government of the province if he restored order. Mr. Brooke consulted with his twenty picked men and agreed to restore order, but declined to accept the government. His six small cannon were landed from his yacht, and brought to bear upon the strongest fortress of the rebels, the walls fell with a crash, and Mr. Brooke and his twenty Englishmen, backed by an irregular native force, stormed the place, and in an hour, as it were, the rebellion was trampled out. Mr. Brooke appointed himself Resident of Sarawak, and opened trade with Singapore; but the Rajah persistently failing to pay for costly goods which he had purchased from the merchants whom Mr. Brooke had induced to enter upon the new trade, and being caught in the act of despatching a fleet of pirates, Mr. Brooke and his twenty Englishmen betook themselves to their yacht, charged their guns to the muzzle, and laid her alongside the Rajah's palace, to which he proceeded, and under the threat of cannonading it, dictated to the trembling savage the surrender of his government. Twelve months had elapsed since the time when Mr. Brooke landed to suppress the rebellion; he was now—in 1841—Rajah of Sarawak.

Mr. Brooke had two tasks before him, both difficult, but both of prime necessity to the security of his government and the welfare of his State. He had three classes of natives to deal with, the Malays who were the dominant race, the Dyaks who were their victims, and the Pirates who swept the sea of its commerce and ravaged the unprotected shores of every island in the Archipelago. Mr. Brooke instantly put an end to the Malay oppression of the Dyak race. In every conceivable form had these Dyaks undergone persecution and suffering; some of them had been made slaves of and forced to labour in the mines; and those who remained free to cultivate their little plots were subject to extortions that left them on the brink of never-ending starvation. They were robbed or slaughtered with impunity, and women or children were carried away without the oppressed Dyak having any appeal to law. Rajah Brooke published a proclamation commanding this oppression to cease under heavy penalties, declaring that whatever a man earned should be his own, and that the law should know no difference between Dyak and Malay. When Oliver Cromwell suppressed the Irish troubles in his day, he cunningly issued a proclamation intimating that any one who pleased was at liberty to emigrate to a foreign country, and immediately, it is said, 40,000 discontented Irish took the hint and emigrated. So Rajah Brooke intimated in his proclamation that whoever was not disposed to live upon his terms was at liberty to leave Sarawak. Carrying out his proclamation with rigid inflexibility, establishing a reign of justice and rigorous impartiality, Malay oppression was at an end, and peace and order prevailed through the length and breadth of Sarawak. The bewildered Dyaks began to worship the man who had raised them from the dust into the position of men; his fame flew abroad over Borneo, deputations of savages came from distant provinces to see with their own eyes what great thing had been done in Sarawak, and he could not visit one of his own villages but the tribe broke out into exultation, and the women strewed themselves on the earth before him, clasping "their great Rajah" by the feet as he went, and watering the way with their tears.

The second task that lay before Mr. Brooke was to establish order on the sea as effectually as on land, and make commerce possible. With the aid of an occasional British ship of war, which he had invoked in his capacity, apparently, of Consul of Borneo and Governor of Labuan,—offices he had accepted under the British Government,—the power of the piratical hordes who had infested the sea was entirely broken, and for this great service he received the benison that vigorous work usually obtains from the large and increasing class of effeminate Englishmen. But the work was done and done pretty thoroughly. Expedition after expedition of native boats was fitted out from Sarawak, and with the aid of an English gun-boat scoured the whole north coast of Borneo, penetrating into rivers, exploring creeks, storming piratical strongholds, till in six or seven years every pirate that survived the unflinching ordeal found his occupation gone, and was compelled to resort to ways of honesty. It became ultimately more profitable to live the life of a peaceful citizen than that of a plunderer. Commerce instantly sprang up between Sarawak and the surrounding islands and Singapore, and an extensive trade is now developing itself. While Rajah Brooke was yet a popular hero, that is, while the nation followed its honest instincts, and before the virulent philanthropists had yet lifted up their voice against him, England knighted him on the occasion of a visit to his native country; and seldom has a man more deserved any honour his countrymen could bestow upon him. If he preferred selecting his own missionaries to allowing Exeter Hall to send men according to *its* heart, few people who have lived in the East will think he acted unwisely. Churches and schools he founded, however; and his vigorous and liberal intellect laid every avenue open to the entrance of European civilization. Twenty-eight years ago, when he set foot in the province, he found it in a state of corroding anarchy; he has redeemed it, and his rule has been based on the love of his people, who have reverenced him as a hero and friend. Only once in 1857 did some Chinese attempt a rebellion against him and fail; and so after twenty-seven years of strong, progressive, inflexible government, this benevolent and noble despot, this man of truly kingly type has passed away. May his successor, whom he no doubt nominated before his death, be a man of equal courage, manliness, and wisdom.

WHETHER the Shah of Bokhara be dead or alive, the reiterated assertions that he is dead are not without significance. Since the victory of the Russians in the vicinity of Bokhara there has been a mystery over him, as to his fate or his whereabouts. One thing appears certain: that at Bokhara he was commonly believed to be dead; and in the "Englishman" which came to hand yesterday, we find the report repeated.

THE Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals at Kurrachee, in reporting on the 11th June regarding the casualties from the late extreme heat at Kurrachee, says:—"The effect of this unexpected attack of heat was that many people were struck down with heat apoplexy and many weakly people dies from exhaustion. The deaths among the European population from the 6th to the 9th were 26—viz., in the Royal Artillery four men and two females; in the Depot four men, three women, and two boys; in the 82nd Regiment, two men. Among the civil population, three men and two females; in the railway department two men, one being brought to the Civil Hospital and one to the Staff Hospital. Several deaths occurred also amongst the native population. The weather is more seasonable now but still hot."

"CALCUTTA after all," writes the "Indian Daily News" in its "Overland Summary," "is not to be denuded of her chief honor. She still remains the metropolis of India. The question of whether she should continue the seat of Government was referred—so the story runs here—by Sir Stafford Northcote to the Indian Council. The result, though favourable for the palatial city, shows that her friends and foes are pretty evenly balanced at home—eight voting against removal, seven for it. The Bombayites, as a consequence, are chewing the cud of disappointment." We, on the spot, are not yet conscious of that disappointment whose cud we are said—a little too figuratively—to be chewing. Nor are we aware that there is any strong wish in Bombay, if indeed any wish at all, to see the seat of the Supreme Government of India established here. Bombay is satisfied with the fact of its becoming in a more substantial respect the capital of India, but Bombayites are disposed to think, notwithstanding, that the seat of the Supreme Government might with very great advantage to all concerned—except perhaps to the shopkeepers and newspapers of the place—be removed from the so-called "palatial city."

A SUIT has been instituted in the High Court of Calcutta, by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company against the printer of the "Hindoo Patriot," for damages for a false, malicious, and defamatory libel, contained in the "Hindoo Patriot" of the 18th of May.

No alteration was made in the rates of interest or discount by the directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on the 18th inst.

THE Government of Bengal (says the "Englishman") has authorised a further reduction in the price of Government rice in Orissa, owing to the rapid deterioration which appears to be taking place as the season advances, and also sanctioned allowing the Commissioner to dispose of the stocks at any price which might seem to him advisable, without further reference. The Government requested to be supplied eventually with an exact and complete account of this transaction, showing the amount of loss sustained by the sale of rice in Orissa.

WE see it mentioned in our contemporary the "Pioneer's" columns (says the "Mofussilite") that a Court-martial has been ordered to assemble at Fort William for the trial of Lieutenant F. W. Robins of the second Battation 60th "Royal" Rifles, on a charge arising out of a Small Cause Court case in which that officer was concerned. We have no hesitation in contradicting this assertion. Lieutenant Robins, we are informed, is under arrest, and has been subjected to a Court of Enquiry of which Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. Rigaud, second Battalion 60th "Royal" Rifles was President; and although the proceedings have in all likelihood been sent on to the Adjutant General of the Army, there is reason to believe that His Excellency the Commander in Chief would not upon such a point bring this officer to trial. There can be no doubt that this young officer was foolish and wrong to give such a document as the following to the Agent of Messrs. Howard Brothers:—

> Mr. Robins having already given a promissory note of Rs. 57-15-3, which he intends paying not later than the 25th proximo, which is at present in the possession of Messrs. Howard and Co., he gives another promissory note:—
>
> "I promise to pay on demand fifty-seven good hard kicks, applied on such part of the person as shall be considered most fit and proper, in consideration of false, insolent and defamatory matter expressed in one or more letters, and for value received from Messrs. H. and Co.'s Agent.
>
> "F. W. Robins, Lieutenant 60th Rifles."
>
> "Fort William"
>
> "The rupees and kicks can be received at the same time or the kicks can be paid at once and the rupees any time on or after the 25th proximo."

But we believe he had some good reason for doing so, or at least "believed" that he had. We sincerely trust that the view we entertain of the matter will be recognized by the Commander in Chief, and that a fatherly admonition will be the only result of the Court of Enquiry referred for his orders. It is manifestly absurd to try any officer for a military offence unless his dismissal is desired, and his crime of such a nature as to ensure such dismissal. The frequency of inadequate sentences renders Court-martial procedure a by-word, and it is ridiculed in consequence.

IT is rumoured (writes the "Mofussilite") that Sir William Mansfield intends leaving this country next December, on the score of ill-health His Excellency intendeds, we hear, to spend the greater part of this summer at Mahassoo, as being quieter than, and less conductive to, the wear and tear of the system, that a person in his high official position has to undergo at Simla.

THE last "Gazette," announcing the appointment of Bhanoodass Naidoo as an Honorary Magistrate for Kamptee, has (says the "Central India Times") taken the public by surprise, for no one in the world has even seen or heard of Mr. Bhanoodass. No, we mistake—one person has seen him, and he is said to be a boy in his teens! who has excited the fancy of the Officer commanding the forces, what for or wherefore, it is impossible to say. We hope to hear something more of this obscure gentleman and of his claims to the honour conferred on him.

IT has been generally rumoured, and the rumour has been published in "Indian Public Opinion" and other papers, that Sir Donald MacLeod has resigned the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. Should this rumour turn out correct, we feel bound (says the "Mofussilite") to compliment Sir Donald upon the course he has adopted, which under existing circumstances is perhaps the best that could have been done. But at the same time it is only fair to say that as far as Sir Donald's interests in the suit brought against him by the Delhi and London Bank goes, it is not sufficient to excite the surprise we have heard expressed at it. Looking at the case as one of every day occurrence in the less aristocratic walks of life, it loses all, or nearly all, the peculiar interest with which Sir Donald's high position has invested it. We are all liable to be the victims of misplaced confidence, and a man like Sir Donald MacLeod, whose kindness of heart is so well known, could scarcely expect to pass unscathed through a long period of honorable sevice without something of the sort. Of the particulars of the case we know nothing further than that Sir Donald assisted a friend, a relation in fact—and like a good many others who have done so, he has been "let in." While we regret the circumstances that have compelled the present Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab to resign his high appointment, we must reiterate our opinion that it is the wisest, if not the only course he could have adopted. Both Sir Richard Temple and Sir Henry Durand are mentioned as likely to succeed temporarily, but there is at the same time a whisper abroad which seems to indicate the probability of Sir H. B. Edwards permanently occupying the position he is in a measure entitled to. Since the above was written we have seen the remarks of our contemporary of the "Lahore Chronicle." If our memory serves us right our contemporary was one of the most rabid in his attacks upon Sir William Mansfield for allowing himself to be dragged into Court by Captain Jervis. We are not aware that our remarks were "impertinent or scandalous;" we only pointed out the evil effect the mere look of the thing might have on the Native mind, and consequently upon the respected Government. If this constitutes impertinence, and scandal, we bow our heads. But at the same time we repeat that if Sir Donald MacLeod has resigned, he has shown his wisdom in having so acted.

VERY few Christian now-a-days care much (observers the "Englishman") how they are buried or otherwise disposed of after death. At all events, unlike Mahomedans, they have no need to care as far as their faith goes. To the living, however, it is a very serious matter indeed, how others are disposed of after they are dead, as inhabitants of all large towns sooner are later come to learn. Indeed, when we compare the importance of the two questions, it is only astonishing that any sentimental considerations are still suffered to interfere, and perpetuate modes of inhumation so practically noxious as those prevailing. If the practical aspect of the question alone were regarded, there could hardly be two opinions about the superiority of incremation. As popular prejudice, however, will probably have its way sometime longer, it becomes important so to control its operation as to render it as harmless as possible. We have before us a paper on the subject, as it concerns Madras, by Mr. Douglas of the Telegraph Department. What he says is well worthy of consideration in Calcutta also. It is, of course, a "sine qua non" of harmlessness that all graveyards be entirely outside the town, and at a distance from human habitations—conditions very imperfectly fulfilled here. But an equally important consideration is the form of grave. Mr. Douglas unhesitatingly, and on very good grounds condemns the system of burying in vaults, not only because they have to be kept open for a considerable time after the burial, during which time they emit poisonous exhalations which cannot fail to affect the health of the neighbourhood; but because, even after they are closed, the brick-work, when damp, possesses the power of absorbing the gases within, and yielding them up again with all their pernicious properties unchanged to the surrounding atmosphere when evaporation takes place. Mr. Douglas suggests the following rules on the subject, which we would recommend to the notice of our Municipal authorities:—

> "All burial-grounds should be situated at a considerable distance from the habitation of the living.
>
> "No burial-ground should be situated to seaward of a town, or in such a situation as to intercept the principal winds blowing over a town.
>
> "Brick graves should be absolutely prohibited; a minimum depth for graves should be prescribed.
>
> "No graves should be disturbed within a prescribed time, except upon an order from a Magistrate or other official, to be granted on proof of necessity or expediency.
>
> "Some person should be made responsible that such precautions are taken as are necessary to prevent injurious consequences to workmen immediately engaged during any operation connected with inhumation of the dead."

THE Madras Government, in forwarding to the Government of India in October last a report on the practical working of the educational grant-in-aid rules, requested that, with certain amendments which had been provisionally sanctioned by the Madras Government, those rules might be allowed "to remain in force for a few years longer, or at all events until a more lengthened experience shall have furnished adequate data for forming a satisfactory judgment as to their practical working." The Supreme Government acceded to this request, seeing that "the Madras Government and the best authorities whose Institutions are affected by the rules, and who have been consulted on the subject, are satisfied with the system of grants-in-aid now in force in the Madras Presidency as being sound, and well suited to the circumstances of that part of India," and seeing, also, "that the rules are working satisfactorily, and gradual but very decided progress is being made every year." The communication from Government referred also to the system of payments by results. It appears that Mr. Powell, the Director of Public Instruction in Madras, proposed to limit the total grant to any school to a moiety of the aggregate expenditure on the salaries of teachers in boys' schools and of teachers and servants in girls' schools (his reason for proposing this rule being that, otherwise, Government might practically be paying the entire cost of the school, and the grant would not be a "grant in-aid" at all), but this proposal was rejected by the Madras Government, which thought that Government should content itself with getting "its money's worth of results for the money in grants." Adverting to this subject the Government of India remarked—

> Mr. Powell's proposed rule went perhaps beyond what is necessary, but the evil he apprehends is not, the Government of India believes, wholly improbable, and it would defeat the main object of the grant-in-aid system. The Governor General in Council admits that it would be an hardship if one school, by careful teaching and sound economy, should get at a smaller private cost as good or better educational results than another with a higher private expenditure, and yet should not receive the same encouragement from Government; still, it must be borne in mind that the grant-in-aid system should not, in any form *supersede* private expenditure, or, as education improves, a far higher burden will be forced upon the Government than it has undertaken or can properly afford to bear. While, therefore, the new rule proposed by Mr. Powell was properly negatived, it still seems to the Governor General in Council expedient to require in every aided school a certificate of expenditure, so that, if it be found that Government does, by the means of payment by results, generally bear more than its fair share of the cost of education in aided schools, it may have data from which to discover that this is the case, and to be able to reduce the rate of payment.

As regards the effect of the present system upon vernacular education, the Madras Government was reminded "that in no part of India has any great extension of elementary education been effected under the grant-in-aid system, and that such extension should rather be looked for from the operation of the educational cess, which it is hoped will ere long be in force throughout the whole of the Presidency." As a result of the above communication, the Director of Public Instruction in Madras has this month been requested by the local Government to issue the necessary orders to ensure the submission by every aided school of a certificate of expenditure.

WE hear from Burmah that the Meingoon Mengtha has succeeded in collecting a force of 8,000 men, Shans and Karens. The Nilagan or Superior Council have been called on to devise effectual measures for the defence of the frontier. In the present state of Burmah this is, however, scarcely possible. The force gathered by the rebel Prince is of course as far removed from the ordinary appearance of an army as possible. But then the King's troops are not much better. The Prince's followers are openly confessed robbers, whose sole aim and object is to keep the Shan border in confusion. Of the character of the royal forces we have lately had a sufficient proof, in the fear expressed by the Rangoon authorities that the cantoning of a regiment along the British frontier would add to, instead of decrease, gang dacoities. The presence of the Prince on the border, and the powerlessness of the King to bring him to an account, are, however, working their natural results in Burmah proper. The people are unsettled, and are constantly on the watch for political changes. Prophecies are circulated of impending revolutions, wars, and troubles. It cannot be good policy to allow such an affair as this to grow into a disturbance calling for interference on the part of the Indian Government. If assured of a proper provision and a safe asylum, the Prince would probably abandon his present attitude towards Mandalay, and such an arrangement the King would no doubt be willing to agree to if it were properly brought before him. At all events, if Upper Burmah is to be kept tranquil, the present state of things cannot be permitted to continue much longer.—*Englishman*.

REFERRING to the "Pall Mall Gazette's" paragraph on the quality of the beer supplied to the troops in India, the "Bangalore Herald" observes—"We can scarcely agree with the censure passed upon this beverage, as far as we are able to judge from hearsay. The men in this station unite in saying that better beer could not be wished for at the price. Having ourselves ventured upon a taste, we candidly endorse this opinion. Of course at times bad beer may be found to exist, which is no wonder, considering the quantity issued, but every precaution is taken before delivery to ensure its beneficial quality. A Board of Medical Officers, we understand, test the liquor upon arrival and if considered in the slightest way unfit, it is condemned. A case occurred about twelve months since, when the troops in Bangalore were compelled to to be placed on half allowance."

THE "Madras Athenæum" tells one or two good stories which old Indians can laugh at. The one about "the ferocious dhoolies" is too well-known to bear repetition, but the following may be fresh to many:—"In Parliament, during a discussion connected with the affairs of this country, an Hon Member fell foul of Englishmen in India for their alleged habit of insulting and otherwise maltreating natives. Among other instances of this kind, quoted by him, he mentioned the 'notorious fact,' that military officers always applied, even to the Mussulmans of mounted corps, the most offensive term that can be used; namely, that of 'pigs,' he having, in his ignorance, evidently confounded the Hindustani words 'sowar' and 'soor' and thereby mystified himself. The next incident the same sort that excited our risibility, was an amusing hoax successfully practised on unsuspicious Professor Holloway, who received a letter from India purporting to convey the grateful testimony of a dropsical native patient, to the marvellous curative power of his pills and ointment. This brief epistle recorded that the writer of it had, after a very brief use of those invaluable agents, been relieved in a few minutes of the whole quantity of water which just before had swollen his body to a frightful size; and it was signed 'A Bheesties Mussack;' which was supposed to be the proper name of the person who wrote it, with peradventure some title or dignity tacked on to the tail of it. Accordingly, this striking example of the efficacy of his wonderful medicines was added to the Professor's published list of cures wrought by them, until some pitying friend explained the joke."

WE are not amongst those (says the "Indian Daily News") who advocate the total abolition of purchase, as we consider that it has its good points. It induces young men of fortune to enter the army in the hope of obtaining speedy advancement, and nothing can be more unwarrantable than the assertion that they make worse soldiers than their poorer brethern. On the contrary, men of large fortune in the English army are no more chary of risking their lives and sacrificing their comfort than those who have nothing. There are very many officers possessed of a good income from private property who are, at this moment, serving cheerfully in low as well as high positions, and in pestilential climates from sheer love of the profession. But it may be said that purchase, *combined with a Regimental system* of promotion, often results in most scandalous injustice to those who are unable to pay for their advancement. Is it not unjust that in one regiment we see a boy of barely six years' service succeeding to a company *without* purchase, either by a death vacancy, or through paying a man to create some non-purchase step, while in most regiments there are subalterns of twelve, thirteen or fourteen, and even more years standing, without the most distant hope of promotion? Even when prepared to purchase, an officer may not have an opportunity, after twelve years, of obtaing his captaincy in an unlucky regiment. In some regiments we see officers of from sixteen to twenty years' standing, lieutenant-colonels and brevet colonels with men serving under them as *Captains* after twenty to twenty five years' service with no prospect of ever rising higher. In fact, according to present arrangements, promotion in the army depends altogether upon "luck," and the race for it is entirely a gambling transaction. Except in the case of deaths, what are termed "non-purchase steps" (which are generally caused by an officer retiring on full pay or being "*seconded*" on obtaining a good appointment) have to be paid for heavily; and if the first for promotion is not prepared to give the sum required by the man wishing to "go" it is in the power of the latter to "take his goods to another market;" that is to say, he can exchange to some other regiment and retire from that, after serving with it a short time. All this could be avoided were the much more just plan adopted of making all non-purchase steps general throughout the branch of the army in which they occur, only excepting vacancies caused by deaths in action and during epidemics where every man has an equal share of danger. This would effectually put a stop to that "traffic in commissions" which has so often been condemned, and which is the curse of the service to all poor men, and is so often the cause of bitter feeling against an individual in a regiment. Combined with a system of this sort, purchase in the army would be unobjectionable, and every officer would have a certain prospect of eventual promotion.

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THE "Saturday Review" sums up the results of the Abyssinian Expedition thus—"They have got back the captives for us; they have kept up the fame of England: they have spent as little money as the most sanguine could have hoped they would spend; they have cleared the earth of a petty bloodthirsty tyrant; they have made Sir Stafford Northcote happy; they have paved the way for the most ingenious literary parallels between Theodore and Mr. Disraeli. For all this they will be welcomed with such honours as can be given them when they get home." "With regard to Sir Robert Napier," continues the "Review," "we shall be in the old fix. Anything less than a peerage seems unworthy of him, and a peerage is the most absurd and painful f honours to any but rich men. Some honour which is really an honour, and which does not involve a thorough alteration of the family position and family arrangements of the man honoured, is sadly needed in England. Those who are below the Commander-in-Chief may be rewarded with comparative ease, and they will ask nothing more than their fair share of honours and the just appreciation of their services by their countrymen. But it may be remarked that to bestow the just appreciation is not quite so simple a matter as it seems. We have now a new fountain of honour and dishonour. It is not the Queen so much as the daily press that makes the names of soldiers known for good or evil. This is unavoidable, for the public will read newspapers, and the newspapers will have correspondents, and the correspondents will go where they like, and write what they like, and no Commander-in-Chief can hinder them. But it must be owned that there is great danger of injustice being done to individuals under this system. The correspondent of the 'Times' for example, states positively that the action of Good Friday, in which the Abyssinians were defeated, was due entirely to Colonel Phayre's disobeying the positive orders of Sir Robert Napier. Colonel Phayre was accordingly set down by the correspondent as a "brilliant blunderer.' We have no means of pronouncing whether this reproach was deserved. Colonel Phayre may or may not have done his duty. It is something in his favour that the correspondents of other daily papers knew nothing of this brilliant blunder, and seem to have supposed that the action came on very naturally, and without any fault on the part of any one. But this does not prove much, and if Colonel Phayre made a brilliant blunder, it may be for the public interest that his fault should be known. But supposing the correspondent was mistaken—as a civilian writing directly after a battle lasting an hour, during which a thunderstorm raged the whole time, might be easily mistaken—it is a very serious injury to Colonel Phayre that for many weeks before he can get home a very large portion of his countrymen have been taught to regard him as a 'brilliant blunderer,' and a man who at a most critical moment disobeys orders. All we can hope is that, when the proper time comes, Colonel Phayre may have an opportunity of clearing himself if he can, and that, if he succeeds, an acknowledgment of his success will be circulated as widely as the charge made against him."

THE committee of the Ligue Internationale et Permanente de la Paix has undertaken the task of collecting, in a compendious form and at a moderate price, all the publications most suited to make war unpopular and peace attractive. The collection is entitled "Bibliotheque de la Paix." The first number, headed "Contemporary Wars: 1853-1866," gives the following as the losses in men killed in battle or dead from wounds during the period indicated:—"Crimea, 784,991; Italy, 45,000; Schleswig-Holstein, 3,500; America (North), 281,000; South, 519,000; War of 1866, 45,000; distant expeditions, such as Mexico, Cochin China, Morocco, St. Domingo, Paraguay, &c., 65,000; total, 1,743,491. Thus nearly 1,750,000 men have been carried off by war from amongst civilized nations in the space of fourteen years. This total is nearly equal to the whole male population of Holland, and not inferior to that of the individuals occupied in France as labourers in manufacturing or commercial undertakings. Losses in money were—Crimean war, 8,500 millions; America, North, 23,500; South, 11,500; Italian, 1,500; Holstein, 180; War of 1866, 1,650; foreign and distant expeditions, 1,000; total, 47,830 millions. These are only the immediate and positive expenses of wars, nor is the list complete; we have not got the expenditure of Spain in Cochin China, Peru, Chili, and St. Domingo; nor that of the South American Re-publics in their struggle with Spain; nor the disbursements of Brazil, La Plata, and Paraguay in the eternal contest still raging; nor, lastly, those of Mexico, in the contest with France; and, nevertheless, with all these omissions, we reach the terrific amount of 48,000 millions."

MR. TREVELYAN (says the "Spectator") brought on his motion to abolish purchase and assign a fixed proportion of commissions to men from the ranks on Tuesday. The Liberals need no aid so much as that of an experienced soldier of Liberal opinions. Since Sir de Lacy Evans died they have not had one, and their opponents, with the usual arrogance of professionals, overwhelm their opponents with charges of ignorance. Let a man who has studied the subject all his life make some trumpery blunder about a special privilege in the Guards, and he is pronounced by the Colonels incompetent to reason on the proper method of organizing an army. A General of experience, with a habit of speaking and a bitter tongue—the sort of member Sir W. Mansfield, for example, could be—would be an invaluable ally to the Liberal cause. Mr. Trevelyan impaired his speech by trying to avoid this rock, and so becoming technical, and was altogether too timid about expense. When the time comes for action, Mr. Gladstone will find the money fast enough, say, by quadrupling the tax on armorial bearings. Flunkeyism is an endless resource in this country.

IF Mr. Eyre (observes the "Saturday Review") is not a murderer, the culpable extent of his wrong-doing goes no further than indiscretion and error of judgment. And the common feeling of Englishmen demands that a man should not be ruined in purse, and his life reduced to one long misery, for indiscretion and error in judgment. Especially is this the case when, as a matter of fact, Mr. Eyre did save an English colony. The white Jamaica population, whether rightly or wrongly, fully believed that their extermination was planned, and all but accomplished. It is easy to say that this was a panic fear, as it is easy to write any other history which never happened; but the sole and meagre justification of Mr. Eyre's persecution is that surrounded by a multitude of people, not one of whom believed that his life was not exposed to deadly hazard, he did not present the edifying and austere example of being the only man in Jamacia who could detect the hollowness and unsubstantiality of the universal terror. Some years ago a respectable but timid clergyman, alarmed by a noise in his shrubbery, opened a staircase window, and without the slightest warning or word, levelled a musket at the supposed robber, and shot him dead on the spot. The marauder happened to be a policeman on duty; but the culprit was let off with a slight reprimand, though, as regards the reasonable grounds on which danger presented itself to the Governor of Jamacia and to this clergyman respectively, there can be no question as to the amount of justification in the two cases. Admitting, for argument's sake, that the supposed insurrection was over-estimated, though the murder and mutilation of the unpopular Custos, and the fate of more than a score of other victims, are somehow awkward facts; admitting as we do, that Mr. Eyre was hasty, and either by himself or others permitted to the Courts-martial a jurisdiction over offences which, after the extremity of danger had been passed, might well have been dealt with by the civil courts; still, as he was not a murderer or a Jefferies, he ought not to be persecuted further. The criminal proceedings have at least not been without their value in proving that the law of England does not br[and] with the stigma of murder the death of Gordon; and after this legal decision all else is but leather and prunella.

TO ENGLAND via TRIESTE AND NORTH ITALY.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

No. IV.

IN Venice, and yet thinking of what I should have for breakfast! "City of song," as it may be, I consider after a seven hours' night journey, not much sleep, and after a delicious cold bath, breakfast even in Venice is a thing to be thought of. The polite Bolognese waiter aided me to his utmost, and between whiles we talked politics, and discussed the relative merits of *Il Re Galantuomo* and *Il Papa*. Much to my surprise I learned that, notwithstanding my Bolognese attendant being a young man and hence likely to be biassed on the national point, the mass of the Bolognese were much better off and far more contented under Pio Nono than under their present ruler.

Here in Venice I first became acquainted with the violent feeling existing amongst the masses throughout all North Italy—Turin not even excepted—against the present Italian Government. I shall have occasion to refer to this point frequently as I proceed; let it suffice for the moment to say that a stranger like myself, learning the opinion of all those he came in contact with, would rapidly come to the conclusion that a more unpopular government does not exist than the government of Victor Emmanuel.

After breakfast the *Fremden-fuhrer* of the hotel waited on me, and he soon struck a bargain for the day. From the respectable appearance of my guide I at first took him for a traveller like myself anxious to meet a companion, but when I learned my well-dressed friend offered his services to me for four shillings (five francs) a day, I set it down that business was not very brisk in Venice. Outside his little son joined our party, and as this was an addition that I did not bargain for I made a remark about it. I was told that the trade of *Fremden-fuhrer* was making *Fortschritte* (progress), and that it was necessary to bring boys up in the way they should go, and that he would be much "verbunden"—the family spoke mostly in German—if I permitted it. This decided the matter against me. I consider, however, that our appearance has more that of two members of a good-natured Venetian family taking their country cousin round for a Sunday's outing, than that of a Britisher who paid hard cash for the services of his accompanying *valet de place*.

San Marco and the *Palazzo Ducale* take at least half a day, but it is not my wish or purpose to interfere with what properly comes within the province of the guide-books. I simply note those matters which, as a rule, guide-books do not contain. The next edition of Murray, however, will have to contain something about the remains of Daniel Manin, which a few days previous to my arrival had been deposited in *San Marco* after being transferred from Paris. The floor of the church (or Basilica) has in some parts sunk down so peculiarly that it might be taken as a representation of the waves of the Adriatic on a not very windy day. In connection with the floor or rather a portion of it I may as well mention a story of modern times that was related to me.

Inside at the centre porch is shown a marble mark in the pavement where Venice reconciled Pope Alexander the Third and Frederic Barbarossa.

When Victor Emmanuel was in Venice for the *fetes* which took place after the transfer of the city to the Italians he went about during his spare moment—never having been in Venice before—as a thorough sight seeing *forestiere*. *San Marco* pleased him immensely, and he went there frequently accompanied by Baron Ricasoli. One day his attention was attracted by the red marble stone which has such a peculiar look in the mosaic of the floor. Turning to the conservator and the patriarch who were with His Majesty, he asked for an explanation of the peculiarity. The conservator showed some hesitation about giving the information required, but being asked again by the King, and urged also by the patriarch, Dr. Fabbies began. Here it may be as well to give the more ancient narrative in a condensed form. Pope Alexander the Third and Barbarossa were not over good friends (*vide* history of the 12th century). At last a reconciliation was brought about, and on a given day the Emperor arrived at St. Mark's after passing through an immense crowd of assembled Venetians. Barbarossa wore the purple and the imperial Crown, and on reaching where the Pope sat enthroned in St. Marks', he uncovered and knelt down. The Pope put his foot on the Emperor's head quoting "thou shalt tread upon the lion," but the humbled Emperor with somewhat of pride raised his head and said, "non tibi sed Petro." Then the Pope repeated the ceremony of the foot saying "Mihi et Petro," and so ends the condensed version of the affair. The latter part of the story in its extended form was related to Victor Emmanual by the patriarch—the conservator having been seized with a fit of coughing—with that expression of countenance which a man has when he is talking at, although not to, a person he wishes to give a rub to. When the patriarch had finished, King Victor turned good humouredly to Baron Ricasoli and said, "Tempi passati! non é vero Barone? Tempi passati!" The Baron of course said yes, and then the King thus supported gave the patriarch a look as much as to say "You see I'm right after all." Considering, however, that it would be better to put the matter on a clearer footing the King said—"I thank you for the information, the stone is remarkable, but the history of the affair has no point for me."

After St. Mark one becomes acquainted with the *Scala dei Giganti*, the *Scala d'oro*, the *Lion's Mouth*—strange name for a hole to receive anonymous denunciations—the Bridge of Sighs, and all the other wonders of "A palace and a prison on each hand." Going across the *Ponte de' sospiri* my guide undertook to give me an *amateur* performance illustrative of the passage of the condemned across the bridge, "and," said he, when he arrived at the further end, "Wann sie stnd hier gekommen sie haben wie das geseufzt" (When they got here they sighed like that), at the same time suiting the action to the word.

In going over the Palazzo Ducale and recalling the associations connected with it, one is struck with the fact that a vast amount of villany and brutality, tyranny, and oppression can exist even in a republic. The old torture room in the palace is worthy of the inquisition itself. The holes in the walls for the various classes of denunciations are indicative of the graduated rascality of the times.

Where would Thackeray find a viler snob than *Michele Steno* who was over head and ears in love with the young and beautiful *Dogaressa*, and puppy-like vents his hopeless passion by writing on the ducal chair during the last night of the carnival.—"Marin Faliero della bella Moglie; Altri la gode, ed egli la mantiene." As every visitor to the palace is aware, Marino Faliero's portrait has been purposely left out from the collection of the portaits of the Doges in one of the rooms of the palace. A frame, with canvass painted black, marks the place where the old "fond but fatal husband" should have been represented. Yet I think he must have been a far finer character than the majority of those who ruled Venice at the time. What can be finer than the reply which the Doge is represented to have given before he finally joins the conspiracy. Speaking to Israel Bertuccio he reminds him that he (Israel) is but a man of the people, whereas the senators whom the conspirators would doom to die are his "own friends by blood and courtesy"—

> "I blame you not, you act in your vocation;
> They smote you, and oppressed you, and despised you.
> So they have me. But you ne'er spake with them—
> You never broke their bread, nor shared their salt—
> You never had their wine-cup at your lips,
> Nor held a revel in their company,
> Nor bore them in your heart of hearts as I have.
> These hairs of mine are grey, and so are theirs,
> And can I see them dubbled o'er with blood?"

In looking at the historical paintings in the palace, one is struck by a remarkable peculiarity which probably exists nowhere else in the world—the old paintings represent in a great measure the state of things at the present day. In fact, inside the palace you see the Venice of to-day on canvas some hundreds of years old—the costumes of the people being alone different—and outside you see the same San Marco, the same Palazzo Ducale, the three brazen pillars, the Mole and the gondolas just as the great masters have left them depicted within.

After "doing" all that is within, and in the neighbourhood of St. Mark, one may breathe a little more freely, for the most remarkable part of the sight-seeing is over. Two or three days more may well be spent before you can say *a rivederci* to your guide, but still even now you could quit Venice and have something to talk of.

I will here communicate what I consider another "wrinkle." If a man have but a short time to stay in a place, let him enquire for the principal *objet d'interet* and see it, and, if time will permit of it, then the next most interesting object, and so on. But if he have more than a day to spent in a place, let him by all means begin by a practical study of the thoroughfares of the city. Depend upon it, this will pay in the long run. Acting on this principle I started, the second morning of my stay, from the Molo and went the entire length of the Grand Canal, then out towards *Mestre* under the railway arches and back into the Grand Canal again by the Royal Canal. These two canals are the principal—in fact the only ones worthy of the name of canal—and after traversing them one has an idea of the extent and configuration of the city. On the way one may turn off down some narrow side canal to one of the numerous refreshment-rooms where a capital luncheon of oysters from Forcello or Murano—islands close to Venice—will revive exhausted nature. I know nothing more fatiguing than being cooped up in a gondola for the length of a day, and though water-streets may be very picturesque, on the whole I prefer streets where I can stretch my legs. On the way down the Grand Canal my gondolier tried to put me thoroughly *an courant* about the numerous splendid palaces that line its banks, but as he spoke in the Venetian dialect (which seems to me to consist in a great measure in the elision of syllables), and as he stuttered, I cannot say he was conscious of success. Every explanation, however, was voluntarily repeated two or three times, and this, with the other peculiarities, made up an extremely lively conversation. The water boat is an institution in Venice. This is a barge-like looking structure which seems, from its being so heavily laden and so deep in the water, hardly to move, although pulled by two powerful fellows. The water inside is *aqua dolce*, and the timber that separates it from the water of the canal is hardly an inch from the internal or external water surface. I fancy the Venetians must sometimes have to put up with such water as they drink in Antwerp, which latter is quite equivalent to that of the Thames midways between Woolwich and Tilbury.

Every one who visits Venice should see the interesting manufactures of mosaic, and of glass ornaments for the person. I know no nicer present for a lady than a mosaic brooch nicely set, nor no prettier ornament for a lady's wrist than a white glass bracelet. The "pictra d'oro" enters largely into the composition of the mosaics and into some of the fancy manufactures of glass also. This *gold stone* is itself a Venetian manufacture, and they say the secret of its mode of preparation has never got beyond Venice.

There is a sight in Venice which has not been mentioned in any guide book I know of, and that is the Sunday evening's promenade on the *Piazza san Marco*. The crowd is in density equal to that outside a London theatre on boxing night, but in dress and manners it is immeasurebly superior. "Il faut toujours remontes de l'effet a la cause," was the advice once given me by a Frenchman, and in the present case I thought I saw the explanation of the promenading of this well-dressed, well-behaved crowd in the four following facts:—1st, it was Sunday evening. 2nd, it was Lent and all the usual Sunday amusements, except La Fenice and a few other theatres, were closed. 3rd, it was Venice, and promenades do not abound—St. Mark's place being the principal. 4th, the people were Italians. The latter, however, I must qualify—they were Venetian-Italians. This, however, does not in any way affect that love of out-door promenading and sitting in the open air which is as general in Italy as in France. I make the distinction, however, because I think the Venetian-Italian is on the whole a better type of humanity, and has been cast in a harder mould than his non-Venetian fellow-countryman. The Venetians still bear the impress of the people who ruled no inconsiderable portion of the world and the waves, and who had their first Doge some eleven hundred years or so before France erased the name of Venice from the list of powers. The Venetian character, as far as I could judge, is not at all unlike the Austrian. German is pretty generally spoken in Venice, and this coupled with the fact that the Italian spoken (not the Venetian dialect) is more like that which one hears from an Austrian, inclines to the belief that one is still treading Austrian ground. This belief is, however, soon dispelled when one begins to talk with the "masses." Great and universal regret is expressed for the departure of the Austrians. A hundred times a day one is told that the Austrian officers had always "i quattrini" in their pockets and were free and generous-hearted with their money, but that the Italians have not "le sou" nor even "i quattrini." The Austrians were also "buoni per i poveri," and I can well believe that the empty stomachs in the country were formerly but few, whereas now they are a very extensive institution indeed. The starving, however, can console themselves with the fact that they have a national government.

After the promenade on the *Piazza* I returned into *La Fenice*. The theatre was not one-fourth full, and it contrasted very badly with the "house" (in the manager's or financial sense) I had seen at Trieste, and yet the latter city does not contain by thirty or forty thousand as many inhabitants as Venice. Neither could it have been religion, for the churches were almost empty in the morning, at the same hour that one would have seen them thronged in Paris or Brussels. Political reasons are given to account for the emptiness of the churches, but that of the theatres can only be explained by the "Res augusta domi." The shareholders of *La Fenice* kept the house closed for several years during the Austrian rule to show their dislike of the then existing state of things, and it was only after the transfer of the city to the Italians that the place was reopened notwithstanding the repeatedly expressed wishes of the former (Austrian) government that the performances should be resumed.

Hotel-keepers have, however, benefitted immensely by the new order of things. Never was Venice so full of strangers as now, and the steady stream of foreigners that has kept pouring in since the change of government shows no sign of abating.

After visiting the *Accademia delle Belle Arti*, crossing the famed Rialto, seeing innumerable churches and other places of note, my gondolier waited on me one evening a few days after my arrival to say "pronto signore." Once more on by the Grand Canal, down through some side canals and then back to the "Cana Grande" again to see the effect of night, we make our way towards the railway station. The gondola shoots rapidly along—propelled from one side by that peculiar Venetian stroke and back stroke which renders a rudder needless.

Arrived at the "Strada Ferrata" I settle with the last beggar, receive a "buon viaggio" from the gondolier, and in a few minutes more am passing rapidly over the ten and a quarter miles of railway bridge that leads from Venice.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*By Direct Overland Telegraph.*)

LONDON, 19TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was steadier.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

In the Manchester market there is a good enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 1½d., Bombay qualities.
8¼ lbs. do. 11s. 0d. do. do.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 2½d.

LONDON, 20TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very firm.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

4 per cent. Government Securities			90¾
5 per cent.	do.	do.	105
5½ per cent	do.	do.	109½

Exchange on India is unchanged.

Total Coin in the Banks of England and France.	£71,125,000
Do. Notes outstanding,	£71,325,000

BOMBAY.

MR. J. L. WARDEN, the newly appointed Acting Second Magistrate, is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next.

A MEETING of the committee of the Victoria and Albert Museum will be held in the Town Hall this day at half-past 4 P. M.

THERE will be a meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India at the Town Hall this day at 5 P.M.

ON Tuesday last a Parsee was seriously injured by being run over by a hack buggy near the Baboola Tank, and was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The buggywalla, we believe, is in the custody of the police.

MR. NANA MOROJEE yesterday fined one Fuckeer Mahomed in the sum of thirty rupees, for bringing a false charge against one Abdool Curreem. The whole of the fine was ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

WE learn that the transport *Mandalay*, from the Red Sea bound to Bombay, with mules, bore up to Kurrachee owing to stress of weather. The vessel was nearly lost, but is now put to rights and will proceed on her voyage to Bombay.

CAPTAIN BALLANTINE, s. s. "Arabia," has been presented with a gold chronometer by the President of the United States of America as a token of appreciation of his services in saving 14 officers and men of the United States frigate "Sacramento" in the Bay of Bengal. The chronometer was despatched through the Board of Trade to the Bombay Government and presented to Captain Ballantine by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—24TH JUNE.

Kurrachee, 23rd, 11-59 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish Line right to Constantinople; Persian Line interrupted beyond Ispahan; Egyptian Line right. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey 19th June, via Russia 21st June. Latest date from Egypt 22nd June.

Surat, 24th 7-25 P.M.—Contact Broach lines.

STEAMER REPORTS.—24TH JUNE.

Bushire, 23rd, 7-35 A.M.—Steamer "Kurrachee" leaving for Lingah.

WEATHER REPORTS.—24TH JUNE.

Galle, 25th, 9 A.M.—Strong S. winds but fine day; thermometer 83.

Carwar, 24th, 10-18 A.M.—Fine wind southerly; barometer 30·02; thermometer 82; rain ·07 cents.

Cochin, 24th, 11-30 A.M.—Weather fine; wind N. W.; thermometer 82; barometer 30·56; sky cirrus cumulis.

Kolapore, 24th, 12 Noon.—Weather cloudy; occasional rain; wind S. W.; thermometer 78.

Cannanore, 24th, 12-20 P. M.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; barometer 30·095; thermometer 78, rain 13 cents.

Paumben, 24th, 12 Noon.—Wind S. S.; weather fair; thermometer 88; barometer 30·00.

ARRIVALS FROM ABYSSINIA.

YESTERDAY five vessels arrived from Annesley Bay—viz., the s. s. "India," with three officers, 290 Beelooches, and 40 followers; the s. s. "Arabia," with 3 officers, 344 men, 40 followers, and Commissariat stores; the s. s. "Norna" and the ships "Zenobia" and "Wide-awake."

On Tuesday the following officers arrived from Abyssinia:—Brigadier-General Merewether; Colonel Kennedy, R. E.; Colonel Petrie, R. A.; Major Roome, Staff Corps; Major Knight, Staff; Captain Edwards, Staff; Captain Beville, Staff; Captain Pottinger, R. A.; Captain Hand; Captain Bainbridge; Captain Strutt, 3rd N. I.; Captain Young, Staff Corps; Captain Edwards, 8th Madras Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Reamsbottom, Transport Train; Lieutenant Renwick, R. A.; Lieutenant Tyrrell, 3rd N. I.; Lieutenant Caldecott, R. A.; Ensign Gaselee; Ensign Porteous, 3rd N. I.; Deputy Inspector General Currie, Medical Department; Staff Surgeon Martin, Surgeon Cook, and Assistant Surgeons Gordon and Arnott.

Brigadier General Merewether, we believe, will stay for a short time in Poona and then proceed to take up his appointment as Commissioner in Sind.

THE ANNUAL RELIEFS OF BENGAL NATIVE TROOPS.

THE following is an official statement of the movements of the Bengal native troops for the year 1868-9:—

CORPS.	FROM	TO	MOVEMENTS.
Bengal Cavalry.			
2nd Regiment,	Deolie.	Seetapore and Fyzabad,	On relief by 4th Regiment.
3rd ,,	Peshawur,	Saugor.	On 20th October.
4th ,,	Bareilly,	Deolie,	On 1st November.
5th ,,	Seetapore and Fyzabad,	Peshawur,	On 1st Nov., duties to be provided for divisionally.
10th ,,	Abyssinia,	Sealcote	Under orders of Bombay Government.
11th ,,	Umballa,	Allahabad, and Barrackpore,	On 20th October.
12th ,,	Abyssinia,	Umballa,	Under orders of Bombay Government
17th ,,	Barrackpore	Bareilly,	On 15th November.
Bengal Infantry.			
1st Regiment,	Dum Dum,	Nagode,	On relief by 11th Regiment
10th ,,	Mooltan,	Cawnpore,	do. 45th do.
11th ,,	Dinapore,	Dum Dum,	On 15th November.
16th ,,	Fyzabad,	Banda and Nowgong,	On relief by 38th Regiment.
18th ,,	Bhaugulpore,	Gorruckpore,	On 29th November.
19th ,,	Allyghur,	Peshawur,	On 20th October.
21st ,,	Abyssinia,	Meean Meer,	On Arrival.
23rd ,,	Abyssinia,	Rawul Pindee	On Arrival.
26th ,,	Mehidpore and Augor,	Umballa,	On relief from Bombay Presidency.
30th ,,	Cawnpore,	SydunBowlee.	On 1st November.
31st ,,	Umballa,	Peshawur	On 2?th October.
32nd ,,	Buxa,	Dinapore,	On relief by 41st Regt.
37th ,,	Gorruckpore,	Bhaugulpore,	On relief by 18th Regt.
38th ,,	Nagode.	Fyzabad,	On 1st November.
40th ,,	Banda and Nowgong,	Agra,	On relief by 16th Regt
41st ,,	Agra,	Buxa,	On relief by 4?th Regt.
45th ,,	Peshawur,	Mooltan,	On 2?th October.
2nd Goorkhab Regt.	Rawul Pindee,	Deyrah	On relief by 23rd. Pioneers.

THE COLLISION WITH THE OUTER LIGHT-SHIP.

(COURT OF INQUIRY.—24TH JUNE.)

IN accordance with the Government Notification, Marine Department, dated the 19th instant, appointing John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Captain Dixon, Surveyor to Lloyd's Agency, Bombay, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the transport *Humber* having fouled the outer light-ship vessel *Colaba*, on the 14th instant, the Court met this afternoon.

Mr. Cleary, solicitor, said he appeared on behalf of the captain and the owners of the ship, and had to state for the information of the Court that the captain was at present sick. The vessel had just arrived from Annesley Bay, the captain had been sick there, and was again ill—and under these circumstances the Court might adjourn till he could be present.

Mr. Hearn sppeared on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Connon remarked that he had not looked into the terms of the Act to any great extent, as along with it he wished to have the benefit of Mr. Hearn's argument, but it appeared to him that suppose the captain of the *Humber* was to blame, then Government could find the ordinary remedy in a civil court for the damages.

Mr. Hearn replied this was an inquiry under Act I. of 1867 Sections C., CI., and CII., which provided that when any ship was lost, abandoned, or the cargo damaged on the shores of India, or when any ship caused loss or material damage to any other ship on such coasts, then it should be lawful for the local Government to appoint two persons,—one a magistrate of the place near the accident, and the other a person conversant with maritime affairs—with powers similar to those of the magistrate with regard to offences for which he could summarily convict, for the purpose of making inquiry into the circumstances and preparing a report to Government. Therefore the present was an enquiry into the conduct of the captain of the vessel.

Mr. Connon said he had received a certificate from Dr. Somerville, with which he was himself satisfied, but sitting as they were under an Act of Parliament they could not receive any writing—nothing but personal attendance would be sufficient for this Court.

Dr. Somerville, who was in Court, then stated that the captain of the *Humber* was ill of intermittent fever, and an affectation of the lungs, so that he was at present unable to appear in Court, and would be so for a week.

The Court was then adjourned for a fortnight—till Wednesday, 8th July.

A PRETENDED RAJAH CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. Lynch, solicitor, appeared in the Fort Police Court before the Chief Magistrate and laid the following information on behalf of Shreeneevass Ramlall, a merchant, Bombay:—That on or about the 10th instant I handed an emerald necklace, of the value of Rs. 5,000 or thereabouts, belonging to me, to my friend Sorabjee Pallonjee, and directed him to deliver the same to one Appa Saheb Nimbulker. That the said Sorabjee Pallonjee subsequently informed me that he had delivered the said necklace to the said Appa Saheb. That on the following day I saw the said Appa Saheb, who told me that he had received the ornament and asked me for what I would sell it. That I told him for a fair price, and thereupon the said Appa Saheb requested me to allow the ornament to remain in his possession that he might ascertain the value thereof, and this I consented to do. That I subsequently applied frequently to the said Appa Saheb to pay for or return the said ornament, but he put me off from day today; and yesterday, on my again demanding the said ornament or the price thereof, the said Appa Saheb said that he had pawned the said ornament, and I have since ascertained that it is pawned with one Motee Nuthoo, but the said Motee Nuthoo has refused to inform me for what amount. That the said Appa Saheb is a resident of Baroda, and as I am informed and believe will leave Bombay this evening or to-morrow morning, I charge the said Appa Saheb with criminal breach of trust; and believing that the service of a summons will not stop his departure from Bombay, I pray that a warrant be issued for his apprehension and that he be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate—Who is this Appa Saheb?

Mr. Lynch—Well, he calls himself a Rajah, your Worship. He belongs to what they call the privileged class,—those that are exempted from all acts of law—but I don't suppose that can exempt him from this Court.

The Magistrate—Is he an independent prince?

Mr. Lynch—He is not so, and I understand he has dissipated all his funds.

Mr. Hingley—Still his name is on the Government list. He is a jagheerdar but that would not exempt him from the jurisdiction of this Court if he commits criminal breach of trust. It's only up-country that he is exempted.

The Magistrate,—And who is this Sorabjee Pallonjee?

Mr. Lynch—He is a friend of my client.

The Magistrate—But surely he has some other distinction,—a broker or merchant, or something?

Mr. Lynch—No, he is a private gentleman, doing nothing—living on his means.

The Magistrate—Or his wits? (A laugh.)

Mr. Lynch in reply to the Magistrate said he understood there had been some negotiation going on before the necklace was handed to Appa, but as he understood the defendant was leaving this afternoon, he had drawn up the information as short as possible. At least it was stated he wanted to buy a collar of the kind.

The Magistrate—Because, for anything this affidavit or information shows to the contrary, it might have been a regular mercantile transaction. You of course contend that Shreeneevas Ramlall never parted with the possession.

Mr. Lynch—Yes, I say Sorabjee entrusted the defendant with this ornament for a certain purpose—namely, that he should buy or return it—and that instead of doing so he went and did something else—pawning it or dishonestly appropriating it against the 405th Section of the Penal Code.

The Magistrate—Well, if a man does that in Bombay, then unless he is an independent sovereign or prince, he is amenable to the law.

Mr. Hingley—He would be exempted only from Mofussil law.

The Magistrate—I would not exempt any body except an independent sovereign. If, for instance, the Guicowar of Baroda came here and did anything of that sort—if I could presume anything so absurd—I would not grant a warrant for his apprehension. Nor would I order proceedings on any subject of the Guicowar of Baroda as this Appa Saheb wishes to be. But I should like to know who this Appa Saheb is, and what are his privileges. I am bound to know all the sovereigns and independent princes of India, but I don't.

Mr. Lynch—He is not a sovereign, at any rate.

The Magistrate—I know that the Guicowar of Baroda is one, and there is some very little independency at Tannah, but I don't think this Appa Saheb has any privileges in Bombay, and I shall grant a warrant for his apprehension.

The information was then formally made and a warrant granted accordingly.

FORT POLICE COURT.—24TH JUNE.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

POCKET PICKING—Abdool Mudderbux, a reputed thief, charged with pocket picking to the amount of annas 2 pies 6, was sentenced to receive ten stripes on his bare buttocks.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Fuckeer Mahomed was charged with assaulting a woman named Gunga in Cazee Molla on the 23rd instant. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 7—which would be given to the complainant—or suffer ten days' imprisonment with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—24TH JUNE

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—A toddy-drawer Bathoo Shevilla, was charged with selling by retail spirituous liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and on admission of the offence was fined six rupees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ICE SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Ice in Bombay is a social question of some importance, and the muddle that Government has made with the Ice House calls for a few remarks.

"I do not wish to insinuate for one moment,' says Mr. Field, "that the statements of my respected friends, the Government lessees, are devoid of truth, but if any one alleges that they are a tissue of lies, I am not the man to deny it!"

In the meantime, an impartial observer, and partial victim, cannot but be struck by the injustice done to the Tudor Company by Government, and the utterly inane efforts of the present lessees of the Government Ice House to compete with their rivals, without whom we should now be for the second or third time without ice.

If Government considers their "stringent" agreement with Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co. to be a dead letter, and does not even see fit to exact the penalties therein provided for breach of supply, surely, in justice to the Tudor Company, the Ice House ought to be given up to them again, or at least other arrangements made to ensure a constant supply of this universal necessity.

I cannot help remarking on Messrs. Stearns and Co.'s cool proposition to insert a clause of some sort to enable them to either refuse to supply or to charge extra to those who are not their regular constituents. If Mr. Field were to turn round and take advantage now of his position, he might charge four annas a pound to the public. But I really cannot see why the ready-cash purchaser should be victimised in favour of people who have books. I have a book myself, but it is for its great convenience and to avoid being cheated by my servants. Among the absurd reasons given by the Government lessees for the failure of their supply of ice is the alleged fact that they have sold in six weeks the amount of ice usually consumed in five months. I should have thought that this would have induced additional energy on their part, as it ought to have produced additional profit. There is no difficulty in telegraphing from here to Boston, but according to Mr. Field's statement the next ice ship expected by them has not yet left that port.

When Government meddles with matters like these, it generally makes a mess of it and nearly always commits an injustice, as in this instance. If it must interfere, let Mr. Arthur Crawford take it in hand, and I will guarantee the proper thing will be properly managed.

In the meanwhile, we ought to be thankful to the Tudor Company for their energy, and the least that should be done is to hand them over the Ice House, which otherwise will remain empty and useless for three or four months.

Bombay, 24th June. JUSTITIA.

OLD INDIAN GOSSIP.

(*Friend of India.*)

THE old world has passed away. The old Indian captains who flourished in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne, and traded at every port between Great Britain and Japan, have for many generations been reposing peacefully in their graves; and their brave old ships, which were once as well known in the river Ganges and the Bay of Bengal, as they were on the Thames and the British Channel, have long since turned to dust and sea-weed, and their very names are utterly forgotten. Yet these old sea captains led lives of romantic adventure of which the present generation has no conception. In many cases they were the sons of gentlemen, with sufficient capital to embark in trade, but not sufficient to give them a genteel livelihood. Their fathers might have fought at the battle of the Boyne, and their grandfathers at Naseby and Marston Moor; and they themselves were at once soldiers of fortune and merchant adventurers, who could entertain princes and nabobs in right royal style, drive sharp bargains with native merchants, enforce payment with sword and pistol, fight pirates to the death, and not to mince matters find a wife in every port from St. Helena to the Chinese seas. Such a life possessed a fascination unknown to the modern voyager. It was free and sensational from end to end, and controlled only by a love of gain.

To-day we propose taking one of these old sea captains for a type, and following him to the far east. Captain Alexander Hamilton was a young gentleman with a rambling mind, and a fortune too narrow to permit him to travel as became his birth, and accordingly he took to the sea. He first sailed to most of the maritime kingdoms of Europe, then he went to Jamaica, and finally to the East Indies, where he spent thirty-five years. He left England sometime before the revolution of 1688, and did not return to it until long after the Georgian era had fairly begun. He was not in the service of the East India Company, but a free merchant or interloper; and his travels were embittered by quarrels with the Company's agents on the one hand, and battles with pirates on the other. From his book, which is published when an old man, we purpose to glean just sufficient gossip to amuse the general reader, and furnishing some curious information regarding the eastern world a century and a half ago.

The first point of interest was the Cape of Good Hope. The East India Company had obtained three condemned malefactors from the English jails, and landed them at the Cape, to learn the language and manners of the Hottentots, and thus to become interpreters. Three years afterwards a ship landed there, and the captain found that the three wretches had not learnt a word of Hottentot; and the men themselves implored the captain to take them back, and let them be punished according to the law, rather than leave them there amongst the dregs of human nature. Subsequently the English went to St. Helena, and the Dutch settled at the Cape, and cultivated wines, and were called white Hottentots, because of their inhospitable character.

Muscat in the Persian Gulf was taken by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century, and recovered by the Arabs in the seventeenth. It seems that an Arab Chief had gone to war with Persia, and asked the Portuguese Governor for some provisions; whereupon the governor sent him a small piece of pork wrapped up in paper. The result was that Muscat was assaulted and blockaded by the Arabs, and every Portuguese in the place was put to death, excepting a few who embraced Islam. Muscat was so hot, that Captain Hamilton saw slaves roastisg fish on the bare rocks. He also engaged in pearl fishery, and bought a hundred oysters at seven pence half penny each from which the pearls had been previously extracted by the rascally divers. He, however, obtained one pearl out of the lot, which he afterwards sold in India for seven pounds.

At Gombroon in Persia Captain Hamilton heard two stories, of which the first is apparently an exaggeration. Two Frenchmen were travelling through the great heats from Gombroon towards Ispahan. On their way they slept in a caravanserai in the day-time, with their windows open, on which the hot blast blew in and scorched them to death; and when the servants drew off the counterpane to waken them to come to dinner, the skins of the Frenchmen came off with it. The other story is more credible. It was said that when the Shah visited the English factory at Gombroon, which he did occasionally, all the factory people, great and small, were ordered to leave their house and chamber doors, and warehouse doors, open, so that His Majesty, and the ladies of his seraglio, could ramble through the place, and take such things as pleased their fancy. Moreover, a table was spread in the dining room of the factory and furnished with sweetmeats and fruits for the entertainment of the visitors.

How the Hindoos and Parsees kept their festivals at Surat; how Aurungzebe fought his brothers, and obtained the throne of the Moguls; how the early English settlers fought each other at Bombay for the possession of the island; and how there were thirty thousand Portuguese priests at Goa;—all these are twice-told tales, which would only weary modern readers. Two stories of Roman Catholic miracles, however, will provoke a smile. One related how the body of Xavier, the Roman Catholic missionary, was discovered, when doubts were entertained as to its identity. One arm was carried to Rome, and certain rites were performed over it, on which it was re-animated, and took a pen, and wrote the name Xavier. Another was a story of a shipwreck in which the Portuguese sailors frantically prayed to the Holy Mother for succour; and their prayers were answered, for the Devil came and steered the ship under the orders of the Virgin Mary, who exhibited a creditable knowledge of navigation upon the occasion.

At this period the factories of the East India Company were to be found at intervals all along the coast of India. One of these at Batocola, a great pepper mart, came to an untimely end in 1670. It seems that a captain of an English ship gave a fine bull-dog to the chief of the factory. When the ship was gone, all the people of the factory, numbering eighteen persons, went out hunting, but in passing through the town the buldog siezed a cow belonging to a pagoda and killed her. The result was that the Brahmans raised a mob, and every man of the factory was murdered.

Amongst the famous personages of a century and a half ago were the queens or ranees of Attinga. The stories of the amours and cruelties of these successive ranees used to be the frequent theme of gossip in olden time; and perhaps a couple of specimens of the scandals may not be out of place here. It was the custom at the time for the chief of the English factory at Anjengo to send a yearly present to the ranee of Attinga; and in the year 1685 the ranee fell in love with the English gentleman who carried the present, and proposed marriage. The honour was declined, but scandal was none the less busy; for the young English merchant staid a month at Attinga, and then returned loaded with gifts. In 1720 there was another catastrophe. The country was distracted by civil war, and the English Chief at Anjengo refused to give up the present on the order of the ranee, or to any one but the ranee herself. Accordingly he was invited to court, and a number of the gentlemen of the factory went with him, together with nearly all the soldiers of the garrison. None of the party however were ever seen again. The whole were suddenly and treacherously massacred, and only a few native servants escaped to tell the sad story.

Madras, however, was the most important English settlement in the time of our author; but from some cause or other Captain Hamilton seems to have imbibed a special dislike to the Madrasees of the period, and abused the city and its Governors to his heart's content. Some said the site of the fort was chosen in order to ruin the neighbouring Portuguese trade at St. Thome. Others alleged that the gentleman who founded Fort St. George wished to live near a young lady who resided at St. Thome. Captain Hamilton does justice to the prosperity of the place, but was very angry with the Mayor and Aldermen, who he asserted could be easily bribed with a few pagodas to decide as the Governor pleased. Madras contained 80,000 inhabitants, of whom about 500 were Europeans. It had a flourishing Mint and good schools; and the English church was well endowed, and maintained poor gentlewomen in good housewifery, good clothes, and palanquins.

Juggernat was much the same then as now. The idols were the same, and no doubt the ceremonies were the same. Captain Hamilton visited the spot, and offered the value of three guineas to be admitted into the temple, but was refused; but he sent his native servant who brought him back a full account.

But perhaps the most interesting items of old world gossip are those which relate to Bengal and Calcutta. Here the changes have been so great during the last century and a half, that the period of Captain Hamilton's visit seems as remote as the Heptarchy. The whole country was at that time under native rule, and the Company's colony only extended about six miles along the bank of the river from Governapore to Barnagul, and was bounded on the land side by the salt water lake. The inhabitants were few in comparason with those of Madras, only numbering from ten to twelve thousand souls. The English settled in Calcutta about 1690. Mr. Job Charnock was the Company's Agent in Bengal at the time, and chose the place for the sake of a large tree; and Captain Hamilton was of opinion that it was the most unhealthy place on the river. How Mr. Job Charnock fell in love with a young Hindoo widow who was about to become a suttee; how he married her and became a convert to Hindooism; and how he subsequently kept the anniversary of her death by sacrificing a cock on her tomb;—are all duly related by Captain Hamilton, but the story has how become so common that bare allusion to the scandal is alone necessary. The following description of the social ways of the old colonists of Calcutta is, however, interesting:—"Most gentlemen and ladies in Bengal live both splendidly and pleasantly; the forenoons being dedicated to business, and after dinner to rest; and in the evening to recreate themselves in chaises or palanquins in the fields, or to gardens, or by water in their budgerows. On the river there is the diversion of fishing, or fowling, or both; and before night they make friendly visits to one another, where pride and contention do not spoil society which too often they do among the ladies, as discord and faction do among the men."

MR. COOPER'S JOURNEY FROM CHINA TO TIBET.

THE *North China Daily News* publishes the ollowing interesting letter from Mr. Cooper:—

Hi-yan-ki, 28th March, 1868.

My last from Chen-tu would inform you that I was about to start for Ta-sian-loo, the last Chinese town on the borders of Western China.

Travelling along the great highway to Tibet, I turned off at Chin-chi-chien, a small, walled city on the S. W. slope of the Sheang-nin range of mountains, for the purpose of visiting Mons. Cheuvaux, the French Missionary Bishop of Ta-sian-loo, at present an invalid and residing at Tai-lim-pin village, one day's journey from Chin-chi-chien to the southward. Having seen tho good Bishop, at his request I am waiting at this place until he can accompany me to Ta-sian-loo, now distant five days' journey to the N. W.

You will not find Hi-yan-ki on the maps, as it is only a small village. It is, however, situated by map measurement in lat. 29·28 N., long 102-20 E., and contains 400 inhabitants. You will imagine what it is to live in a dirty Chinese village for three weeks without any thing to occupy one's time, save sketching and studying the language, so that I will not attempt any description of my miserable life.

The geographical features of the country have entirely changed. Instead of the magnificently fertile plains of central Szchuan, and the rich hills and valleys bordering the Yang-tze, we are now in a barren mountainous country with patches of cultivation few and far between huge bare mountains of lime-stone principally piled up in peak after peak, whose summits wear a cap of snow for ten months in the year; rugged valleys through which the spring autumnal waters rush with impetuous fury until, finding a level in the River Tai-tow-ho, they roll peacefully away to the bosom of their great offspring the Yang-tze-kiang. The wood gatherers and charcoal-burners of centuries have robbed the country of every sign of wood,—the surface coal, which crops out of the surrounding mountains frequently in dark patches, serving the indigent people of the country for fuel.

As we leave Szchuan's beauty and plenty behind, so we are gradually leaving the people of China; the inhabitants hereabouts, though wearing a tail and speaking the flowery language, are nearly black, with rather the Burmese cast of feature than Chinese, of middle stature and wretched appearance. They live principally on potatoes* with pak occasionally; many carrying knives as a protection against the Lolos, a tribe of people inhabiting the country to the west, in the neighbourhood of the Yailong-kiang, who occasionally make predatory incursions into this country and, like the North American Indians, carry off the meagre cattle, women, and children.

About eight days' journey, or 80 miles to the south of this place, are rich copper, iron and lead mines, as also a country rich with the production of opium

If all goes well, we are to leave this en route for Ta-sian-loo on the 7th of next month, when I leave the bishop and proceed towards Bathang, in order to try the Bathang and Sudya route. I find that from Ta-sian-loo West, the rupee is the only medium of exchange, merchants from Ta-sian-loo repairing annually to Bathang with the large leaf tea (grown in the country a little to the east of this) which they sell to Pebunza merchants in exchange for rupees. Pebunza is a name given by the Tibetans to [illegible] haired peo[ple]. I am inclined to think [illegible] these Pebunzas are Assamese, who pur[chase] tea for the foreign market of Sudya. If so [illegible] I have a chance of reaching that place; if n[ot I] must to Lassa, which will occupy four month[s] from Ta-sian-loo. But I shall have much to encounter before reaching Calcutta by that route, from the hatred of the Tibetan officials at Tsando (Tibet proper commencing there, though the country west of Ta-sian-loo is entirely inhabited by people speaking the Tibetan language) upon whom the unredressed murder of two French fathers and massacre of two villages of Christian Tibetans, last year, has left an impression that the most expeditious way of getting rid of foreigners is to kill them. Even successfully running the gauntlet through Tibet, I must encounter the caste prejudice of the Nepaulese. The Ambassador who I met in Chen-tu, and asked for a letter to show to the Nepaulese officials on the Tibetan frontiers, declined, saying that there was "no law between Nepaul and England, only for the English resident at Khatmandu." However, we will see if it pleases Providence to bring me safely through Tibet.

I refrain from telling you [much] relative to the rebel movements in Yunnan, as native report is so unreliable. One thing, however, I can tell you from observation; bodies of lawless Imperial troops are hurrying from all parts of Szchuan to Ninyan-foo, the Imperial head-quarters in Yunnan. The Viceroy at Yunnan-foo, I am told by the Missionaries, has made a friendly arrangement with the rebels, and reigns supreme. All the orders from Pekin for his immediate return to that place, he treats with polite indifference. The mandarins sent to relieve him he treats with the utmost kindness and condescension, finally telling them to clear out or the rebels will get hold of them. All this is very amusing, and an example pregnant with portentous events for the future of China. The missionaries also tell me of the arrival of four foreigners in Yunnan-foo, Frenchmen they think.* Perhaps they are the English expedition sent by the Indian Govern[ment] thence via Bhamo and Tali-foo. If so, they are well received by the Viceroy.

A messenger whom the Bishop is despatching to-morrow for Chen-tu bears with him this letter which should reach you within [illegible] days from this date. If an opportunity offer, I will write you from Bathang as to the route from thence to Sudya, and my intended movements.

* Called—Yang-yuh or Foreign yam.

* Probably the Fr[illegible]

MINES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE report of the directors of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company (Limited) has been issued at home in anticipation of the general meeting called for Friday the 29th May. It describes the "satisfactory progress" which has been made in opening out coal, and in rendering available large quantities when required. Much importance is attached by the directors to a recent announcement from the manager, which is referred to in the following terms:—

"A seam of coal, which outcrops on the western bank of the river, and beyond the company's boundaries, extends across the river south-eastwards directly into our territory, and as opened in the outcrop it is enormously thick. A boring has been put down a little to the eastward of our boundary line, near the village of Ratheekurar, in order to prove the coal previously to sinking a shaft."

It is further remarked that—"As the works on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are rapidly progressing, it may fairly be expected that ere long the company may be called upon to supply coal in quantities which, unless (as they now are) prepared, they would be unable to do." Another material passage in the report is annexed:—

"The proprietors are aware that a clause in the mining license granted by the Government of India to this company provided 'that they should produce 5,000 tons of marketable iron within five years after the opening of the railway from Bombay to Jubbulpore, or from the Jumna to Jubbulpore, whichever should first happen.' At the time this was agreed to, no idea was entertained that the East Indian extension to Jubbulpore would be opened first, inasmuch as that line was not even under contract whilst the Great Indian Peninsula Line was in actual progress; such, however, being the case, the directors placed themselves in communication with Sir Stafford Northcote, and put the matter fully before him with the view of inducing him to place this company in the position they would have been had the Great Indian Peninsula Railway been completed in the time originally specified. They have now the satisfaction of announcing that the Secretary of State for India in reply has acceded to their request, and sanctioned the extension of the time to five years after the completion of the Great Indian Peninsula main line through to Jubbulpore. The directors also think it right to inform the shareholders that they have received a communication from the Secretary of State for India, containing copy of a letter to Government from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company with a proposition to make the branch line and enter into a contract for coal; in reply thereto, they have addressed the Secretary of State embodying their own views, and so soon as anything definite is received from him they will lay it before the shareholders.'"

CURIOSITIES OF MARRIAGE LAW.

BEFORE the middle of the seventeenth century, after the Roman law, a husband was empowered to give his wife a regulated amount of corporal chastisement ("to give his wife a sharp flogging with whips or cudgels"). By Charles II.'s time it was found convenient to repeal so unnecessary a sanction; but English conservative prejudice would not allow it to remain quite a dead letter; for, as Blackstone naively observes, the lower rank of people, who were always fond of the old common law, still claim and exert their ancient privileges. The Chinese, although, probably the least religious, that is to say, the most materialistic, people on the face of the earth, are scrupulously attentive to a variety of superstitious, or rather ceremonious, observances. Like the Greeks and Italians of old, they are careful to fix upon a fortunate day for their weddings. For this purpose the horoscope of both parties is anxiously consulted to assure themselves that the planetary influences of their respective births do not threaten any unforeseen misfortune. This point ascertained, preparations are actively set on foot, often of long duration and engaging much thought, as if by a present ostentatious display to compensate to the bride for her future obscurity. Yellow is the favourite national colour; and this is the favourite bridal choice also; while the attendant female supporters, usually old maids or matrons, appear dressed in black. Covered with powder, paint, musk, and other scents, the bride, after previous ceremonies, is conveyed to her husband's house in a closely-locked sedan, which the ignorant lover alone unlocks, not always with unmitigated satisfaction. Disgusted, as it might sometimes chance, at his first inspection of his mistress's charms not invariably realizing the brilliant picture drawn by his intermediatrix, it is said that the exasperated husband is known to send away his rejected wife, together with her indignant friends. This catastrophe, it should be added, is not of frequent occurrence, inasmuch as the friends take care to provide against any such eventuality by the terms of contract; besides, the female agent, always employed, usually knows her business better, and is careful to have an inspection of the intended in her bath. What also causes some confusion is the practice of contracting alliances before the principals in question appear upon the sublunary scene, while yet in embryo; since it happens that the anticipated pair does not always make its appearance. As the ring serves with us to mark a married woman, so does cropped hair, worn in a particular fashion, the Chinese matron. All over the East, were maturity is sooner attained, the nuptial period is at what, with us, is an infantile age. Girls of eight or nine are frequently married to youths of twelve; the average periods, where marriages are entered upon early, being probably twelve and fifteen respectively. The civil law enjoined twelve and fourteen as the nuptial ages, adopted nominally into our own laws, but practically modified, in a northern climate, by custom. In fact, it was nullified by the municipal law, which does not recognise unions entered upon, without consent of guardian, under twenty-one years. By the old laws of France the age is thirty for the son, and twenty-five for the daughter. The Roman legislators had enacted, that if her parent had not obtained a husband for his daughter by the time she had reached twenty-five years, and she afterwards made a slip, he should not on that account have the power of disinheriting, "inasmuch as it is held she did that not by her own but by her parent's fault." No age was fixed by the Mosaic code. Hence, it is to be presumed, the silence of the Church; the canon law allowing it to va[ry] according to individual fitness for matrim[ony]. Hesiod advises thirty as the lowest at w[hich a] man should take a wife; fifteen as the [illegible] nuptial period:

> "When you' have numbered thrice ten [illegible]
> The age mature when manhood dat[illegible]
> With caution choose the partner o[f illegible]
> Whom fifteen springs have crown[ed illegible]"

is his advice to his brother Pe[illegible] which Plato also deemed m[illegible] Aristotle would have del[illegible] namely to thirty-seven in th[illegible] — *Temple Bar*.

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…S OF HASTINGS AND HIS TURF DEBTS.

The Battle of Hastings" is, I am happy to say, over, and the terms of the armistice already carried out, so that the historical event of an English peer being prevented from seeing his own animal run for The Derby, when first favourite for that race, is averted. I am also enabled to tell your readers that the Marquis of Hastings has ceased to be a member of the Jockey Club, having resigned on the 21st May and as the arrangements for the settlement of his debts of honour were concluded on Friday, it could not be said that he settled in order to keep in The Club. Thus his lordship has manifested a desire to relieve himself from the *onus* of his liabilities, and his conduct will do much to raise him in public estimation and free him from the aspersions which have been heaped upon him. In making these remarks I cannot conceal from myself that his lordship's conduct has been as disastrous to the Turf as to his private interests: but he has paid and will pay for his follies, and it must be recollected that he is not the founder of the race of defaulters, but only the latest comer among them. And it should not be forgotten that while he was in funds he parted freely, and his account was never absent on a Monday. Those who betted with him must have known also that the pull of the game was against his lordship, and that sooner or later the day of reckoning would come; therefore the crisis could not have taken them by surprise. The arrangement for carrying out this measure of relief was confided to a nobleman whom I may describe as being a thoroughbred diplomatist, and whose success in sweeping away difficulties and reconciling contending interests soon enabled him to find a basis to treat on; and in far less time than could be imagined the whole scheme was matured, signed, sealed, and delivered. But, while congratulating the noble earl on the success of his diplomacy, which points him out to her Majesty's government as a fitting person for one of the great embassies on the continent, it cannot be concealed that the Marquis of Hastings has been extricated from a very grave emergency, and one which is without a parallel in the annals of the Turf. And if other young men of his rank follow in his wake they must not expect to be let off without being exposed to an amount of odium which they will feel difficult to bear.—"Argus," of the *Post.*

THE TALMUD.

(*Athenæum.*)

On Friday, May 15, Mr. Deutsch delivered a very notable lecture on the Talmud to the members of the Royal Institution, of which our readers will be glad to have some notes. Mr. Deutsch compared investigators of the Talmud with explorers sent by Moses into the Promised Land, most of whom returned with the terrible tale of iron walls and monstrous giants, while the few came back carrying bunches of grapes. But though many poetical comparisons might be suggested, he proposed rather to treat it as a book; and the nearest approach to it was Hansard. Like Hansard, the Talmud is a collection of debates, bills and resolutions; only, in the Talmud, the act is the starting-point, the debates are its consequence. The acts or bills are called *Mishnah*, the discussions *Gemara*; the two together form the Talmud. There is, however, a great deal more in the Talmud than matters strictly legal. It is, in fact, a record of discussions in convocation, law courts, colleges and academies, with even glimpses of the lobby and of the common room. Its authors, who may be counted by hundreds, are, though the chief men of their respective generations, all from the people, and therefore represent the life of the people, during the thousand years of its composition. Hence we see in it Jewish life in all its phases: in the schools, the temple, the pursuits of commerce; nay, even the daily life of the women, and of the children playing in the market-place. Not only do we see in it Judæa and Jerusalem, but it lays before us the classical world too, as represented by Alexandria, Athens, Rome. Here, too, we watch the process of restoration of the primeval religion of Zoroaster, and trace its influence upon other creeds It would seem, indeed, as if all things which had dropped out of the records of antique humanity had taken refuge in the Talmud. It should be noted, that the Jews, throughout their history, are always brought into contact with other nations at their highest point of culture, as Hebrews, Israelities, and Jews,—names which have a distinct significance;—hence the teaching they received was not that of silent reserved scholars, but thoroughly cosmopolitan. The Talmud as a cosmos ever revolves round one central sun, the Bible, from which, as shown in the "Gemara," the "Mishnah" is derived.

Mr. Deutsch pointed out the remarkable fact that the Talmud had been preserved with absolute authenticity in the memory of the doctors and their disciples, and instanced the memory of other Eastern people, like the Brahmins, who ignorant of their substance, can repeat parrotlike entire Vedas, without mistaking an accent.

After surveying the principal points of the importance of the Talmud as a subject of "human" study, Mr. Deutsch turned to the relation of its authors to the "Church and State" of their day.

Perhaps in the days of the Talmud the priests and the Pharisees were not altogether on the most friendly terms. After the Maccabæan struggle the priestly power had risen to a height it was never intended it should attain, and this without a corresponding increase of learning. The ordinary priests had become mere local functionaries of the Temple, while many of the high priests had forgotten the very elements of the Bible. The Pharisees, in view of the clouds gathering round the Commonwealth, had but one cry, and that cry was, education, catholic, compulsory and gratuitous. Their watchwards from the first to the last page of the Talmud were, "Teach—learn." By the side of the Temple, owing to their unceasing efforts, there arose hundreds of synagogues, colleges, and schools; and this not in Judæa alone, but throughout the whole Roman empire.

Mr. Deutsch, after touching on the relation of the early Christians to the synagogue, pointed out the way in which not merely the highest moral lessons of the Old Testament and Apocrypha were taught to the people under the form of parables, allegories and legends, by the Talmudical masters, but also how the pantheistic and dualistic principles, which the people had gathered from the creeds of other nations, were transformed by their skilful hands into absolutely monotheistic elements. Angels and demons, even Satan himself, whom we find in Persian guises in the Talmud, were idealized by these doctors into abstract notions of right and wrong, or surrounded by a poetical halo which at once deprived them of any real existence. Satan was declared to be nothing but the "Evil Passion" or "Death," while the demons are said to have masks before their faces, which fall only when the sin is committed. Those fabulous monsters, the Leviathans, the big bulls, &c., which have been ever-repeated reproaches to the Talmud, Mr. Deutsch said were taken almost bodily from the Zend Avesta; but in the Talmud they are ridiculed, explained away, or made to teach a moral lesson. On the other hand, the famous "Sea-Fairy tales," taken from Indian sources, are made into guises of political, if not religious satires.

Many things there are in the Talmud which must probably for ever remain obscure; many undignified and contradictory, but human in their intense strength as well as weakness: but as individual dicta they have no bearing on the main purpose and tendency of the book. Mr. Deutsch concluded his lecture by an enumeration of the various modes in which the Talmudical authors figured to themselves the Messianic times, and noticed the absolute freedom with which they expressed their opinion on this as on every other religious topic. Most striking of all, however, was the *Midrashic* legend of Elijah standing on the mountains of Judæa three days before the appearance of the Messiah, proclaiming Peace and Redemption to all mankind; followed by the legendary vision of the final consummation of all things, and of the abolition of Hell and death—one of the grandest ever conceived.

MR. REARDEN'S NOTICE OF MOTION ON THE QUEEN'S ABDICATION.

(*Morning Post, May 23.*)

There is known to the world a certain insect which, although in itself very small, very worthless, and very insignificant, has nevertheless received from nature a power of irritation which, when it only gets the chance to put it into operation, makes the bite itself of the last importance to the irritated person until the cause has been duly caught and crushed. No less a disproportion between the cause and the effect than is found in this case, exists with regard to Mr. Rearden and the notice which Mr. Rearden gave last night in the House of Commons, though, we are happy to say, no insect could have been more rapidly and more happily disposed of than he was. The notice itself was in these terms—that he, Mr. Rearden, should "ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether it is true that Her Majesty, on account of ill health, had gone to Scotland, and did not intend to return to England for the remainder of the season; and if so, whether it was the intention of the Government, out of consideration for Her Majesty's health, comfort, and tranquillity, to advise Her Majesty to abdicate." It is difficult on first reading this notice to discover whether the quality that most distinguishes it is stupidity, impertinence, disrespect, or treason; but we may safely escape the difficult question by simply recognising the fact that it contains all these qualities in sufficient quantity to disgust and astonish to the last degree any right-minded person. It needs not our voice to defend the Queen, who for thirty-one years has ruled the destinies of this kingdom with an unvarying reliance upon the dictates of the constitution which has endeared her name to all who are capable of giving a thought to the very different conduct of other sovereigns in other times or in other climes. It needs no laboured eulogy and no reminder to make the English people appreciate the great qualities of their monarch. All men know that the Queen has never yet failed to perform with equal zeal and discretion the duties properly pertaining to her station; and if ever there had been so much as a word whispered to imply that she might have done more than she has done, it has been not by the people, not by the statesmen of the country, but by those grasping harpies who make a living out of the vanities and puerilities of mankind, and who pretend to imagine for their own mercenary purposes, that the chief and primary duty of a sovereign is to encourage and promote those vanities and frivolities. The motion now to our shame before us, implies that it is an offence in the sovereign to be absent from London "for the remainder of the season," which, being translated, means that it is wrong to do anything calculated to put any check upon the sale of feathers, lace, and pumps and the hire of furnished houses, which are considered to form the upholsterer's legitimate share of the "season's" plunder; and the assumption is, that it is the chief business of the monarch of these realms to stay in town so long as her stay can promote the traffic in these articles of luxury. Were this alone it would be enough to arouse the strongest indignation, but when it is coupled with the assertion, distinctly conveyed, that the monarch who does not promote the traffic ought, therefore, to be called upon to "abdicate," indignation loses itself in the ridicule which such a proposition calls forth. Nevertheless, it must not be at once forgotton that the mere utterance in an articulate form of such a proposition is in itself a very grave offence—we do not say against good taste, because that is a matter which the author of it and his associates cannot be expected to understand—but against the Crown at which it is directed and the dignity of the assembly to which it is submitted. There is no sort of excuse that can be devised, nor any palliation that can be offered for the public use of such language in a Parliament of which the sovereign is the head and principal member. But happily the House of Commons knows its duties too well to entertain talk like this, and the severe rebuke which the Speaker administered will no doubt sufficiently deter Mr. Rearden from again coming forward with his treasonable nonsense.

(*Morning Advertiser.*)

The notoriety which this proceeding on the part of Mr. Rearden has obtained for him, must, we should imagine, be sufficiently great to meet the most greedy maw for the possession of that quality. And yet Mr. Rearden had better look to his laurels. Adopting the stereotyped phraseology of the trade which Mr. Rearden follows, it would not surprise us to see some other countryman of his come forward with a yet "higher bid" for the same sort of "fame" as he has obtained, by a formal proposition in Parliament—so far, at least, as his intentions were concerned—to compel Her Majesty's abdication, and the substitution of either the Prince of Wales or a Regency. Though this is going a great length—though there is a sort of sublimity in the conception—yet Mr. Rearden ought to remember that it is possible to go still farther. There is one other obvious step which any imitator of his or of Mr. Serjeant Armstrong—panting like these two Irishmen for notoriety—might take, and which taken, would throw them completely into the shade. There is such a form of Government as dispenses with Royalty altogether—as ignores Emperors, Queens, Kings, Princes of Wales, Regencies, and every conceivable form of monarchy. . . . .

But, after all, we must take care not to treat Mr. Rearden's conduct in this matter as a mere farce. We must not allow the ludicrous incidents in the affair to blind us to its gravity. Mr. Rearden is a Roman Catholic, and shares, we presume, with the great majority of the lower orders of his coutrymen their passionate fondness for an Irish Republic. It is but natural, therefore, that he should entertain the opinion that what would be good for Ireland would be equally good for Great Britain. The more ignorant of the Irish people firmly believe that the advent of a Republic would be the instantaneous transformation of Ireland into a perfect Paradise,—even, it may be in their exuberant imagination, surpassing that of Eden. And should this be Mr. Rearden's conviction too, why should we not give him credit for that comprehensive benevolence which would include England and Scotland in its embraces, by giving them a Republic after he had got that commodity for Ireland? But, be that as it may, there is a significance in Mr. Rearden's conduct in relation to the Queen—remembering that he is a Popish member of the Legislature—which ought not to be overlooked by the Protestant and loyal people of these realms.

(*Tomahawk.*)

We confess that it is with extreme reluctance that we have finally felt compelled to arrive at the conclusion that Her Majesty has no longer the power, however earnest be her desire or strong her determination, to endure the strain insuperable from the high office which she enjoys, and which she has in former years so ably filled. If three weeks is the longest period which the sovereign is able to spend in the imperial capital during each year, if all the functions which the head of the realm should discharge have to be vicariously discharged by the heir-apparent and his consort, it is evidently for the true interest and well-being of the Queen, as of the nation, that a regular Regency Bill should be passed as soon as possible. Six years is a long probation, and if, that probation having been passed, the energies of the Queen, are still so overwhelmed by her great sorrow as to affect materially the discharge of her important duties, it is surely far more considerate towards both the sovereign and the woman that she should be relieved from the distressing weight which the unavoidable neglect of such duties must occasion to her sensitive and conscientious nature. At present Her Majesty cannot but feel the deepest regret that, through her own infirmities, so much inconvenience and loss of time should be inflicted on her Ministers in carrying on any communication with her during this very urgent crisis. She cannot but resent acutely the faintest hint of a suspicion that her absence is owing to any want of courage or self-denial. One who has always made it her boast that she never allowed her pleasures to interfere with her duties, must lose half the benefit of retirement and relaxation from the haunting idea that the true interests of her people are suffering owing to her enforced withdrawal from public life.

There is nothing unconstitutional, certainly nothing prejudicial to the country, in the establishment of a Regency. The Prince of Wales, whatever his faults, has ever shown himself most zealous and courteous in the performance of all the duties necessitated by his anomalous position; he has never attached himself to any political party and is as free as any human being can be of political ambition or prejudices. He at present abstains, with a delicacy which does him credit, from courting in any marked manner the society of prominent statesmen; but there is no doubt that, with the benefit of his Royal mother's advice, and guided by his own good sense he would never encourage any factious opposition to the deliberately-expressed wishes of the nation. He has travelled much, and has divested himself of those insular prejudices which characterize some Englishmen; while on all material points his sympathies are with all that is good in the British temperament. He is certainly not a petty German despot, either by nature or by education. His filial affection is undoubted; his promotion to the Regency could occasion no private or public jealousy; in fact, it is difficult to conceive any Prince who could be so unobjectionable a candidate for such a difficult position. . . . .

We are perfectly prepared for an outburst of affected indignation and virulent abuse from those degraded sycophants who think that loyalty consists in meaningless adulation, and who flatter the faults of Royalty till they have exaggerated them into vices—who are utterly incapable of conceiving that affection which, founded on respect, is as jealous of the honour of the object of its devotion as of its own. We are prepared for the howl of furious execration from those who are the sole objects of their own patriotism, and whose desire it is to see the Crown reduced to the uttermost insignificance and such a precedent established as may pave the way for its entire abolition. These may extravagantly laud the women at the expense of the Sovereign. We think Victoria can appreciate their devotion for what it is worth; for our own part we are sure that the course which we advise is the happiest way to escape from a threatening cloud of unhappiness which grows larger every day!

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £3,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
Correspondents.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight .... 1s. 11 1/8d. do.
„ 4 do. .... 1s. 11d. do.
„ 3 do. .... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
„ 2 do. .... 1s. 10⅞d. do.
„ 1 do. .... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
demand .... 1s. 10¾d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Ireland do.
On Paris do. .... 1s. 10 5/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 10th June 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Exchange.
6 months' sight .. ...at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ...at 1s. 11 1/8d. „
3 do. .. ...at 1s. 11d. „
2 do. .. ...at 1s. 10 7/8d. „
1 do. .. ...at 1s. 10 3/4d. „
On demand .. ...at 1s. 10 5/8d. „
On Scotland and Ireland ...at 1s. 10 1/2d. „
Circular Notes .... 1s. 10½d. „

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Current Accounts

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager, Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 6th June 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING). IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA......... BOMBAY.........
MADRAS............ KURRACHEE ...
AGRA .... LAHORE.........

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/8 per Rupee
4 do. 1/11 „
3 do. 1/10 7/8 „
2 do. 1/10 3/4 „
1 do. 1/10 5/8 „
On demand 1/10 1/2 „
On Scotland 1/10 1/2 „

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On fixed deposits subject to 24 months notice of withdrawal per cent. per annum.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 12th June 1868 EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. —
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 1s. 11 1/16d. „
3 do. ... ... at 1s. 11d. „
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 10 15/16d. „
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 10⅞d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 10 3/4d. „

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent. Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Subscribed Capital ....£928,200.
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund ....£ 32,200.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 28, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. Windram, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. Hewett, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.........No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Fire Branch.

		£ s. d.
Firepremiums	1862	300,690 15 11
Do.	1863	341,668 3 2
Do.	1864	406,403 13 10

Showing an increase over 1863 of...... 64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

		£ s. d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150 18 6
Do.	1862	105,703 1 11
Do.	1864	152,159 2 0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out-stations.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at Matheran, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sittingroom, two Bedrooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th April 1868.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stou
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.
Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.
Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
JUST RECEIVED DIRECT A CONSIGNMENT OF

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
No. 1 Cheroots per thousand	90 0	100 0
No. 1 Cigars „ „	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots „ „	45 0	50 0
No. 2 Cigars „ „	45 0	50 0
No. 3 Cigars „ „	36 0	40 0

of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by
COMPETENT CONNOISSEURS
to be the
FINEST IMPORTED.
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

BATH SOAP,
(MacDougall's Patent)
By its preservative action on the skin relieves from the
PRICKLY HEAT,
ITCHING, and IRRITATION,
ERUPTIONS and PIMPLES,
Commonly resulting from excessive action of the skin in tropical climates. It is entirely innocuous, and in no degree repellant, therefore perfectly safe even for infants.

	Cash	Credit.
In Bars	1-12	2-0
Do.	0-12	1-0
In Boxes of 3 tablets.	1- 4	1-8
In tablets each.	0- 7	0-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
Bombay and Poona.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA
PURIFIED EXTRACT OF
LIME JUICE & GLYCERINE
Cleanses and imparts a beautiful gloss to
THE HAIR;
Prevents the formation of dandriff, and keeps the scalp soft and cool.
Prepared and sold in Bottles at Rs. 1·0 and Rs. 2·0 each, by
TREACHER & COMPANY,
(*LIMITED*),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY and POONA.

NURSERY BISCUITS
as used in
THE ROYAL FAMILY.
Supplies of
ROBB'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS,
direct from the Bakery, by
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,
in tins at
Cash Rs. 4·0 Credit. Rs. 5·0.

BRIDGE'S, SARSAPARILLA.
CAUTION!
THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
are
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
who, by a special arrangement are enabled to offer; to *dealers* the advantage of liberal quotations, to the *retail consumer*, continually fresh supplies of this valuable remedy.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
LUMBAGO, &c., &c.
Dr. Murray begs to announce that he has appointed TREACHER and COMPANY, (LIMITED) his Soleagents in the Bombay Presidency for his celebrated.
MURRAY'S SPECIFIC
FOR
GOUT RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,
Extensively ordered by the faculty for many years past. Sold in bottles at
Cash. Rs. 3 as. 8 Credit. Rs. 4·0
TREACHER, & COMPANY, (Ld.)
Bombay and Poona.

DYSENTERY & DIARRHŒA.
THE SPECIFIC
for these diseases supplied BY COMMAND to the Governments of
BENGAL, BOMBAY, AND MADRAS,
COMPOUND BAEL POWDER,
Prepared by J. F. Pogson.
Sold in Sealed Tins by the
SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED
GREEK WINES,
just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as	Credit. Rs. Rs.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 0	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy .... "I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; *Punch*, *5th Aug.* 1865.	20 0	23 0
HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character .... "White Hymet, although full of body and flavour, would suit to a marvel the first course of fish."—*Times, 7th September* 1865.	20 0	23 0
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine with very fine Chablis character......... "The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine.—*Times* 7th September 1865.	27 0	30 0
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character .... "Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour." R. Druitt, M. D., Report on Wines 1866.	20 0	23 0
SAINT ELIE; a dry wine of Amontillado character .... "Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the St. Elie, a famous "wine of night," —*London Review July 22nd.* 1865.	28 0	31 0
SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour. .... "If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin." *Sat. Review* 12Aug. 1865	28 0	32 0
THERA; A full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character. .... "Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment." *Saturday Review*, 12th August 1865.	36 0	40 0
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert.........	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

OFNER; a red Wine of Burgundy character.	24 0	27 0
SZEGSZARD, ...	16 0	18 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

SELTZER WATER FOR SALE—just came from England,—Price Rupee 1 per dozen, Cash, to be had at MANECKJEE BURJORJEE, No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, F. J. BRAND & Co's CROWN SHERRIES, in cases of 1, 2 & 3 dozen each. Apply to PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, 16th June 1868.

FOR SALE—
Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts.........at Rs. 42 per doz.
Do. Do. Pts......... „ 20 „
Do. Moselle ....Qts......... „ 42 „
Do. Brandy .... „ 41 „
Do. Sherry .... „ 25 „
Do. Claret .... „ 23 „
Ronaldson's Sherry......... „ 22 „
Port Wine of 1815 .... „ 30 „
Do. of 1847 .... „ 24 „
W. McEwan's Beer.........Qts......... „ 5 „
Do. Do.........Pts......... „ 3 „
REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.
From Keyl & Co., Bordeaux.
CLARET.— Medoc.........quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.
„ ....pints at „ 7½ „
St. Laurent ......quarts at „ 18 „
Chateau Beitasse „ at „ 25 „
BRANDY.— Cognac tres vieux......at „ 25 „
„ „ Champagne at „ 35 „
From C. S. Kupferberg Mayence.
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.— Schwarzberg ....quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz
„ ....pints at „ 16 „
Imperial.........quarts at „ 32 „
„ ....pints at „ 17 „
DiePerledes Rheins quarts at „ 35 „
Moselle......... „ at „ 24 „
„ ....pints at „ 13 „
Johannisberg.........quarts at „ 33 „
GADDUM & Co.

HOWARDS' QUININE.
A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Rs. 1, Rs. 2—Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.
LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
Bombay and Poona.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.
A large supply of this fine Wine on board the ship "MIRELLA," just arrived in harbour. Orders can be registered at

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts per dozen...	Rs. 40	Rs. 45
Pints „	4 „ 22	„ 24

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS
JUST RECEIVED.
Rouch's Photographic Tent.
Dallmeyer's New Patent Portrait Lenses.
„ „ Carte de Visite Lenses.
Ross' Portrait Carte de Visite Lens.
Glass Baths and Dippers.
Best Patent Glass Plates.
Albumenized Paper, by Spencer and Thomas.
Thomas' new Negative Collodion.
„ „ Negative Varnish.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established—1843.
Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.
The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Life—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)
Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
Directors.
Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
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and
E. Morris Esq.
Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. Dr. F. S. Stedman. | *Solicitors.* Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium... 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED. AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except In cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents. such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.
They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birth-day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
Fire Department.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Marine Department.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Ldon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.
For further information and prospectuses apply to.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
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CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 16th June 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c. &c.
200 Pieces Grey Domestics.
300 „ „ T. Cloth.
1 Case Silk Piece Goods.
5 „ Covered Ground Prints.
700 Pieces White Mulls.
6 Cases Windsor and Honey Soaps.
On account of the first purchaser Nanabhoy Bhicajee Mistry—
101 Boxes Brandy.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th June, 1868.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, few Bolts of Bengal Canvas, Copper Utensils, Glassware, Iron and Brass Bedstead, 24 casks of Iron Nails, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5 inches, Reading and Blank Account Books, Reams of Foolscap paper, Blackwood Furniture such as Round and Pier Tables, Conversation Chiffoniers, Easy and Arm Chairs, Camp Tables, Baba Cot, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Few dozen Best Castillian Brandy.
Crown and S. Miller Port and Sherry by S. Miller.
Claret of superior quality, a best Fishing Rod.
A English-built double-seated second-hand Brougham by Silk & Sons, London.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th June, 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c.
At 1 p. m.
An English-built Sociable with Glass-shutters for the Monsoon, built by Holman.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, of the Materials of the House and Out-houses recently vacated by Mr. Harrington on the line of the Foras Road from Parell to the Gas Work, Chinchpoogly.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from the Executive Engineer to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p. m., the abovementioned materials, only the Woodwork, Tiles, Paving, &c., to be sold. The rough rabble walls to be left standing.
Condition.—To be removed within one month from the day of sale.

NOTICE.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1868, on the spot, by order of the Mortgagee Jamadar Uwad bin Oomer, and on account and risk of the late Mortgagor Ramchunder Balcristnajee:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 1,558 square yards, be the same little more or less, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 680, and the said Bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cowasjee, on or towards the west by the property of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Puttoo, on or towards the north by the said Girgaum Back Road, and on or towards the south by a piece of ground belonging to the said Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Puttoo.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.
On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Andaroo Nowrojee Muncherjee Moolna, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Constancio de Costa:—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected on Her Majesty's ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Mazagon, in Church Street, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 277, containing by admeasurement one hundred and nine square yards and four-ninths, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the moiety of the passage and the house of Francis Simao Gonsalves, on or towards the west by public passage, on or towards the north by the New Land Street, and on or towards the south by the Church Street.
Bombay, 25th June, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

G. B. GLADDING.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Marine Street:—
2 Cases Twine, assorted colours.
1 do. Lappets.
20 do. Black Lead.
3 do. Baking Powder.
On account of the first Indentor—
200 cwts. Hammer.
200 „ Steel Hammer.
On account of concerned—
W T & Co.—4 Cases Irish Ham.
6 „ Cumberland Ham.
7 „ York do.
On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Works, Parell, a large quantity of Contractors' plank, consisting of Steam Engine with Saw Bench and Saws complete, Lathe, Vices, Crab Winches, Anvels, Picks Powrahs, Wooden and Iron Blocks, large and small Iron Bars, Rail and Wedges, Hammers, Bellows, Augers Floor Cramps, Iron Hooks, Dies, Axces, Shovels, Blasting Powder, and a large quantity of Rafters and Caffolding Blanks.
ESTATE OF CANJEE DEWJEE AND TOOLSEYDASS DEWJEE, AND OTHERS, FORMERLY TRADING IN BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, AND ELSEWHERE, AS KESSOWJEE CHUTTOO.
The undersigned has been instructed by the Trustees of the above Estate to sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at his Auction Rooms, 22 Marine Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, at 4 p. m. o'clock, their right, title, and interest in the undermentioned outstanding debts alleged to be due to the said Estate:—

Lots.		Rs. as. p.
1	Maneckchund Moolchund.........	2,289 0 0
2	Nursey Mowjee.........	12,000 0 0
3	Soonderjee Girdhur (Decree of Small Cause Court).........	483 0 0
4	Talla Nagsey (2 Promissory Notes signed Talla Nagsey) by the hands of Passoo Nagsey.........	15,892 0 0
5	Canjee Dewcurn.........	1,372 0 0
6	Moteechund Dhurumsey.........	608 0 0
7	Cutchra Nursey.........	6,094 0 0
8	Tindal Babajee.........	408 0 0
9	Heerjee Currumchund.........	38 8 0
10	Goolabchund Jaitha.........	156 7 0
11	Bhanjee Nanjee (Decree Small Cause Court).........	638 0 0
12	Toolseydass Soonderdass.........	1,838 0 0
13	Damool Bhugwanjee.........	556 0 0
14	Gopaljee Khuttoo.........	2,727 0 0
15	Gunput Korsee.........	2,553 0 0
16	Hunsraz Khatao.........	103 0 0
17	Jairam Gopaljee.........	1,190 0 0
18	Jaitha Ludha.........	32,369 0 0
19	Jumna Bhana.........	1,791 0 0
20	Khatao Ludha.........	1,650 0 0
21	Ludha Mowjee.........	132 0 0
22	Lilladhur Mowjee.........	22 0 0

Each lot will be put up separately.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
2, 4, 5 & 6 Light Chandeliers, Ship Chronometer by Barraud, Revolver by Tranter.
A splendid Lady's Riding Horse, and several Horses and Carriages. G. B. GLADDING.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay
SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Godown and under the instructions of Bacherdass Ambyedass, Esq., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Finlay Clark & Co.—
26 Bales Dhollera Cotton, surveyed as fully fair.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.
By order of the Trustees of Messrs. J. Sigg & Co.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Offices of Messrs. J. Sigg & Co. in Marine Street, adjoining the Auction Room of Messrs. Firth & Co., the Office Furniture of the said Firm, consisting of Blackwood Office Tables of different kinds, Pigeon Holes, Presses, Chairs with and without arms, Screens, Hanging Phunkas, Treasure Chest, Copying Presses, Teakwood Tables, Sepoy's Benches, &c.

STOCK IN TRADE AND FIXTURES OF A DRAPER'S ESTABLISHMENT.
On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 12 o'clock, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at No. 12 Medow Street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Watson & Co.'s place of business, all the remaining Stock in Trade of Messrs Walter & Co. which consist of
WOOLLENS AND DRILLS.
Meltons, Venetians, and Silk mixed Coatings, West of England 6-4 Angolas, Black and Rifle Green 6-4 Tweeds, Fancy mixed ditto, Scotch and West of England bordered Angola, very superior Flannel Shirting, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Twill Flannels, a very choice selection of Belfast Coloured Linen Drilling, Imperial Duck and Commodore Drill Waist Coatings, White Drab and Tan Kakee Drills.
HATS AND BOOTS.
Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound Ellwood Patent Gentlemen's drab felt ditto, Bombay Volunteer Regulation Helmets, Laced front and side spring Boots in Calf and Patent Leather, Oxford Shoes.
HOSIERY.
Shetland Merino under Shirts, Indian Gauze ditto, White Merino Pants, Tartan Merino half Hoes, Striped ditto, Grey Lamb's Wool ditto, Fancy mixed Cotton ditto, and brown ditto, Flannel Shirts and Paejamahs, White Longcloth Shirts, Linen fronts, Fancy Linen Shirt Fronts, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, black and coloured silk Neck Ties, Elastic Waist Belts and Braces, Kid and Doeskin Gloves, Railway Rugs, Overland Trunks, Courier and Travelling Bags, a very choice assortment of Gentlemen's Silk Scarfs, a few boxes of Ladies' Cuffs and Collars, Alpaca and Silk Umbrella, Rotten Row Walking Canes, and Pugrees in variety.
READY MADE CLOTHING, NEW.
A full dress Regimental Tunic, a Staff Patrol Tunic, Morning and Sac Coats, Tweed Flannel-drill and Regimental Trousers, Tweed and Cloth Vests, &c.
Also,
A quantity of Trimmings, suitable for every branch of the Tailoring Department.
N. B.—The Goods is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
8 Bales Grey Shirtings.
6 „ „ Madapollams.
3 „ „ Jaconets.
7 „ „ T. Cloths.
4 Cases Cotton Handkerchiefs.
4 „ Tobacco Sticks.
5 Bales Canvas.
100 Untarred Tarpaulins.
15 Crates Sheathing Felts.
A small lot of very superior French Notepaper (Papier de Luxe) with Envelopes to match.
One Case containing Brown Holland Cashmere Trousers, Silk Damask, Worsted Hose, Silk Buttons, Card Silk, Buttons, Tassels, Trimming Silk, Cord, Hooks and Eyes, Trimming, Tassels, Lace, Oil Cloth, Carpets, Silk Girdles, &c., one Case containing Foolscap, Paste and Coloured Papers, superfine Drawing Boards and Sheets, Medium Cash Books, &c.
An Invoice of 58 Cases preserved provision just landed from the Ship "Baringa," consisting of Red Herrings, Green Peas, Fresh Salmon, Boiled Mutton, Minced Collop, Sheep Head Broth, Ox Tail Soup, Beef Steaks, Boiled Beef, Vegetable Soup, Stewed Kidneys, Hare Soup, Mutton Broth, Ox Cheek, and Vegetable Mulligatanny Soup, Mixed Vegetable, Boiled Beef, &c. &c

SALE OF TIMBER.
On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchasers—
Joseph Esmail.
Gunney Soolaman.
Oosman Soolaman.
Allee Jeewa.
Gunney Husson, Soolaman Hoossain.
Noor Mahomed Oosman and Joseph Sallay.
A large assortment of superior 1st and 2nd Class Teak Logs, Scantlings, Boards, and Battens.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
Just received per Overland.
A few superior white and black Waterproof Coats, Rs. 15 each.
Bombay, 25th June, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

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